

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, November 1, 1994

No. 34,734

Aid Is Taken 'Hostage' In Rwandan Camps

People Behind Earlier Massacres Terrorize Refugees and Divert Relief

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — From the former president and generals down to village mayors and militias, the men who planned and carried out the massacre of tens of thousands of Rwandans earlier this year are now terrorizing hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled the civil war and are living in squalid camps here, refugees and relief workers say.

Young toughs control the distribution of relief food, which they steal in bulk and then sell, while the most needy — pregnant women, children, the sick and the elderly — are pushed aside.

In the camps, the former leaders, members of the Hutu ethnic group who were defeated by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, are conducting a campaign of rumors and terror to keep the refugees from going home.

The refugees are also Hutu, but by keeping them here the former Rwandan leaders hope to deprive the new government of legitimacy. At the same time, the army of the former government has regrouped and is preparing to mount another war.

"The refugee population has been taken hostage by its former leaders," said Mario Goethals, director of Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, an aid group that led the fight against cholera in the camps last summer and still has a hundred doctors here.

Relief groups are also hostages, he said, because to do anything requires working through the former leaders.

The situation has reached the point where Doctors Without Borders and other nongovernmental organizations are thinking about pulling out.

Joel Bourrone, director of operations

here for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has described the ethical problems that he says are "haunting" both nongovernmental and UN aid workers.

In a recent memorandum to the agency's headquarters in Geneva he wrote: "The fact that we are indirectly assisting several thousand persons with a bloody past and eventually helping them to regain strength for future military activities is not a happy thought, but it is a fact."

Because of "the seriousness of the charges against some segments of the population in the camps as well as the prospects of renewed military activities by these same elements," Mr. Bourrone wrote, the refugee agency had been compelled to "radically reconsider" its programs.

"We may be better off withdrawing," he said.

Relief groups often find themselves dealing with unsavory leaders. In Somalia, for example, the aid effort has sustained the various faction leaders, Mr. Goethals said.

"What distinguishes this situation from others is that there was a genocide," he said. "This makes it morally different. You ask yourself, Are you going to continue supporting, indirectly, what happened in Rwanda?"

"It doesn't have anything to do with politics," Mr. Goethals said about the discussion among relief agencies about whether to withdraw. "It's about ethics and morality, about the highest human values we have."

More than 70 nongovernmental relief organizations have staff at the camps in Zaire. Every day, huge cargo planes

See RWANDA, Page 8



NOT A MIRAGE — Troops waiting under a mural of an F-15 fighter jet Monday at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Virginia, as they prepared to ship out for the Gulf region, where the 150 soldiers will help unload ships.

Algerians Call Election For President By End of '95

Step, Shortening Term, Appears to Be a Gesture To Banned Islamic Front

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — President Liamine Zeroual, struggling against a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency, announced Monday that a presidential election would take place in Algeria by the end of 1995.

The announcement, which would cut Mr. Zeroual's term by at least one year, appeared to be a gesture by the military-backed government to Muslim fundamentalists, who were denied an election victory in January 1992.

The resulting conflict has left more than 10,000 people dead, including 68 foreigners, and cost billions of dollars.

"The moment has come to remove the obstacles to people's expression and to allow them to speak directly," Mr. Zeroual said. "I've decided that the presidential elections will take place before the end of 1995."

Mr. Zeroual made the announcement during his first broadcast speech to the nation, marking the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the six-year war for independence against France.

Over the weekend, the president issued a statement after months of talks with political parties, many in effect acting as surrogates for the banned Islamic Salvation Front.

In spite of all the efforts, the positions between the different parties and between the parties and the state, including the position of the banned party, remain far apart," the statement said.

Presidential elections had not been due until the end of 1996, after a hastily convened presidential council was put together when the general election was canceled and the then-president, Chadli Bendjedid, resigned. The council, whose leader and head of state, Mohammed Boudiaf, was assassinated six months later, said at the time that it would rule up to the normal expiration of Colonel Bendjedid's term.

The Zeroual government has yet to announce any plans for parliamentary voting. In December 1991, the Islamic Front took a majority share of seats in the first round of parliamentary voting. The runoff planned in January 1992 was canceled.

Mr. Zeroual, who took office in February for what was to be a three-year term, said he would dedicate his efforts to prepare "the conditions for a return to the electoral process."

(AP, Reuters)

EU Holds First Talks With Eastern Europeans on Membership

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union held its first substantive discussions about eventual membership with the countries of Eastern Europe on Monday in a meeting that the former Soviet satellites hope will lead to their full acceptance in the West by the end of the decade.

"The challenge that confronts us is an enormous one," said Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, which has pressed hardest to bring its eastern

neighbors into the Union. "We must bring Europe together and create a new political order for Europe as a whole."

The meeting on Monday was the first among foreign ministers since the Union agreed earlier in October to schedule regular meetings with the Eastern countries to prepare for membership. Officials said the talks focused on practical details and avoided the harsh debates over membership timetables that have characterized earlier, more symbolic gatherings.

Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski said Poland

needed an "implicit timetable" for membership, probably by the year 2000, as it could adjust its laws to the requirements of the EU single market at an appropriate pace.

No formal agreements were struck Monday, but if EU ministers can agree to the details of a membership strategy at a meeting in Brussels on Nov. 28, Germany is likely to invite Eastern heads of government to a meeting in Essen on Dec. 9 and 10 to sign a deal, officials said.

Sir Leon Brittan, the high-profile commissioner

who has led the drive to bring the East into the Union, said the session produced "a quantum leap" in those efforts.

The talks were partly overshadowed, however, by the EU's own disarray on the handling of policy toward the East after Sir Leon was stripped of his authority over the weekend.

After threatening resignation, Sir Leon announced that he would stay on in the post of trade commissioner after meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg.

Muslim Gains In Bosnia Mask Vulnerabilities

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUGOJNO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As Emir Muslimovic crept up a boulder-strewn knoll overlooking the town of Kupres last week and pounced on the back of a Bosnian Serb fighter old enough to be his father and slit his throat, two thoughts powered him: going home and getting even.

Mr. Muslimovic and seven other soldiers in the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army seized the artillery observation post from the rebel Serbs easily and without gunfire. A comrade killed another Serb by collapsing his skull with a rifle-butt jab to the face. Other Serbs fled in disarray. Then officials came to halt the advance.

"It wasn't good to kill them, especially that old man," Mr. Muslimovic said, fanning a cigarette from notebook paper and muddy tobacco amid the squalor of a slit trench in a mountainous forest afire with the colors of fall. "But they've been doing the same to us for too long."

The miniature victory on Hill 44, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside the Muslim-held town of Bugojno on the road to Serbian-controlled Kupres, was just one in a series of recent Muslim successes. As Bosnia's civil war enters its third winter, momentum seems to have swung — at least for the moment — to the Muslims.

From a one-sided slaughter in which heavily armed forces of the Bosnian Serbs rolled back Muslim troops at will, the war has changed to a set of pitched battles in Bosnia's wilderness. Lightly armed bands of government troops increasingly harass and occasionally defeat thinly stretched Serbian toughs. At a recent briefing, United Nations intelligence officers said Muslim forces, sometimes no larger than a company of 100 men, were attacking Serb

See ARMY, Page 8

Kiosk

Angola Rivals Initial Accord

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — Angolan government and rebel negotiators Monday initiated a peace agreement designed to end 20 years of civil war, a United Nations spokesman said.

Peace talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka have dragged on since November of last year. The United Nations has set Monday as the deadline for an agreement.

The formal signing and proclamation of a cease-fire is expected by Nov. 15.

German Crime Spree

BONN (AP) — Two armed prison escapees seized three batches of hostages and robbed a bank on Monday in a cross-country crime bing that began with the kidnapping of two police officers in Stuttgart and led at least 500 police officers on a daylong chase. The gunmen eluded the police, fleeing into Eastern Germany.

Book Review Page 9.

Chess Page 9.



SOCKS ONLY — Secretary of State Christopher leaving a mosque on Monday in Casablanca. Page 8.

The Foreign-Exchange Party Winds Down

Fast-Money Crowd Moves Elsewhere

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the foreign-exchange market, the undisputed levitan of the world's financial markets, where billions of dollars' worth of currencies change hands every day, the mood is bleak.

After two years as a source of staggering profits to speculators and of annoyance to finance ministers and central bankers who ate their economic game plans in order to defend their currencies from the wrath of the market, this year the market itself is quivering.

Suddenly bored by nine months of major losses or meager profits, the fast-money crowd — the leveraged hedge funds and other purely speculative players — have decamped, taking their billions with them.

"It would be unduly optimistic and hopeful to say that this is a shift of the moment," said an executive at a large private bank in London who began to redeploy people and capital away from the foreign-exchange market last June.

The effects of those quiet withdrawals are evident in a market that unites banks,

Dollar falls in New York. Page 12.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	Up	Up	0.74%
22.54	11.75		
3908.12			
The Dollar			
New York	Mon. close	previous close	
DM	1,5034	1,51	
Pound	1,6355	1,624	
Yen	98.90	97.28	
FF	5,1465	5,1665	

investment managers and what market professionals call "end users" — companies that need foreign currencies to buy or sell goods across boundaries — into a seamless 24-hour-a-day electronic bazaar that is estimated to process a trillion dollars annually.

"These are the most illiquid markets I have ever seen," said Paul Chertkow, a veteran currency strategist with Union Bank of Switzerland in London.

The lack of liquidity belies the headlines of new postwar lows for the dollar, and of soaring rates for the yen and for the Deutsche mark. Currency traders grouse about a "trendless" year, and about the notable absence of winning bets.

Christian Dunis, head of research and

foreign exchange trading at Chemical Bank in London, acknowledges that for the "man on the street" who has seen the dollar fall from 1.72 DM at the beginning of the year to around 1.50 DM now, this may all seem illogical. The problem, he says, is that the dollar moves "one or two big figures" one day and then gives most of it back the next.

The big money in the forex market is made on a sustained, sharp move in one direction. Today's players have to content themselves with relatively smaller wins on far tighter ranges of fluctuation.

Increasingly, speculators and even the biggest currency-trading commercial banks are shifting their resources elsewhere — to such markets as commodities or bonds, where the potential for profit is much larger.

Some analysts blame the exodus partly on a market that had simply grown over-crowded and over-extended.

Bankers are notorious for their herd instincts, said Richard Layard-Leisching, director of research at Pareto Partners, a currency-management firm.

Early this year, when the dollar confirmed the overwhelming consensus by heading south and then holding to that course in fits and starts, the losses began to

See FOREX, Page 8

Italy's Fugitives Leave Glamorous Trail

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — In the end, the bulky overcoat and floppy hat were not enough to hide the movie-star looks of Fernando Machi di Palma and his pursuers moved in.

"Good morning, Signor Machi," one of them said as the fugitive Italian financier ventured from an apartment on the Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris on Sunday to buy the Italian newspapers from a corner kiosk, only to find himself arrested by the Italian plainclothes policeman who had just bid him good

"How did you find me?" he was said to have replied, a cliché to end what had been one of the most tantalizing tales to emerge from Italy's long-running corruption scandal.

Since February 1992, thousands of businessmen and politicians have been implicated in the scandal and more than 700 sent to trial. The imbroglio, indeed, produced a political revolution. And the still-unfolding investigations have produced open conflict between the magistrates and Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, whose Fininvest business empire and whose brother Paolo are both under scrutiny.

But, for pure titillation, there has been nothing to match the tales of the well-heeled fugitives like Mr. Machi di Palma, stories studded with love and betrayal, big money and secret accounts, titles and treachery.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Oman	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5,000	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 Ptas
I			

Hindu Wives Fast for Day So Husbands May Prosper

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI—"Have you seen it? Have you seen it?" asked an expectant Kamla Handa, bending over her balcony rail.

"No, I'm still searching for it," replied the young woman on the street below, her head tilted skyward.

"Oh, it's always late," sighed the 50-something housewife as she massaged her temples and sank onto a nearby chair where she could maintain her vigil.

In every direction, on every rooftop and balcony, residents of the Mumirka neighborhood craned their necks toward the heavens. Restless men paced the streets, eyes straining in the darkness. Entire families gathered on terraces, searching the cluttered horizon. Women stood at their windows, staring hard into the night sky.

And suddenly, the hours of waiting were over. At 9:50 P.M., a large chunk of Halloween-orange moon slipped from behind the concrete-block apartments and shone down on dozens of women on dozens of balconies and terraces who raised their arms in praise, tossing droplets of water and grains of rice to the celestial body that had come to release them from an arduous day's fast.

Their spiritual nourishment complete, they disappeared into their homes to gorge on trays of sweets.

The Festival of Karva Chauth, held once every autumn on the fourth day after the full moon, had reached its dramatic conclusion. In Hindu religion and culture, this is the most important day of the year for a married woman. It is the

day the truly devout wife will take no food, no water and no tea from the moment the stars disappear in the morning sky until the moon rises in the nocturnal heavens. It is the day on which she beseeches the gods to grant her husband a long life, that she may not die a widow.

"You talk to any Indian lady, and they will say they want to die in their husband's arms, that his life should be longer than hers," said Nirmala Goyal, 37, who has been keeping the fast all 19 years she has been married. "We look at the moon because the moon lives forever, and my husband's life should be as long as the moon shines on the world."

In traditional Hindu society, there is no fate worse than to be left a widow. At the very least, widows — even those from urban, middle-class families — are forbidden to wear bangles and the decorative bindi dot between their eyes, vermillion in their hair and the bright-colored saris of a married woman. At worst, in some rural villages, widows are often cast out of their homes by their families, left to spend the rest of their lives begging for money and food to subsist. In both societies, a woman's identity is so intertwined with her husband's that she fears becoming nonexistent on his death.

Therefore, for Mrs. Goyal, her mother before her and her grandmother before her, widows are to be revered, pampered and fasted over.

The newest generation of Goyal women, including Payal Goyal, 16, is beginning to question the ancient tradition. "My daughter sometimes asks me, 'What about me,



ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH — Widows of Sikhs massacred in the backlash of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination 10 years ago demonstrating in New Delhi Monday for action against the killers. About 3,000 died.

Ma? You keep fast for my father, for my brother, why not for me?" Nirmala Goyal said.

Because, Payal is told, that is not the custom of the culture. Indian women, according to her grandmother, are supposed to enjoy suffering for their men.

"It is not a matter of pain for us that we're starving ourselves for them," said Savitri Goyal, 62, who maintains her annual fast even though her

husband died of cancer several years ago. "We're happy to do it."

It is debatable how much good all the fasting does. Even factoring in India's high rate of infanticide and preference for sons, which skew the life-expectancy rate for women, the average Indian woman outlives the average Indian man by a year. She can expect to live for 62 years, compared with his 61.

"I don't think my fast is go-

ing to prolong his life," said Abha Bhandawaj, 25, a newlywed and an elementary-school teacher. "But it is a family tradition, and I don't want to break it."

Would Anil Bharadwaj, 28, do the same for his bride?

"Why should I keep a fast for her?" the electronics engineer asked. "I keep her healthy; I give her love. That should be good enough. Besides, I cannot go hungry for her."

Home by Christmas? Troops in Haiti Want That Action, Too

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — U.S. servicemen in Haiti say they feel betrayed and ignored by their commander in chief after President Bill Clinton's comments to U.S. troops in Kuwait that they should expect to be home for Christmas.

"Clinton can go halfway around the world," said Private First Class Dan DeCristo, "but he can't take a quick hop off the coast of Florida to come talk to us? Hell, if we were here first," Mr. DeCristo is with the 10th Mountain Division, which was deployed in Haiti on Sept. 19 to help restore the country's democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

Captain Dewane Stone, an army chaplain in Haiti, said he has been flooded with complaints from soldiers since Mr. Clinton visited Kuwait to speak to troops who began deploying there Oct. 7 to discourage Iraqi troop movements. The president playfully advised the soldiers, "Don't forget to go Christmas shopping."

"Neither the Americans nor ourselves will be happy until the disarmament has reached a level where we will be comfortable" taking over, the UN spe-

cial envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, said Saturday.

Senior U.S. officials said the 16,000 service personnel in Haiti should not only cancel their holiday-season plans but even rethink Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day.

Although no date had been set for a United Nations multinational force to relieve the U.S. troops, the expectation had been December, after parliamentary elections. A U.S. official said that target date is being pushed back to March because of political and logistic problems, including the likely postponement of elections until February or March.

"Maybe from a political point of view, mid-January is the time to start" withdrawal, he said. "But from a practical standpoint, we're looking more at March."

In addition, UN officials say they are not satisfied that the paramilitary thugs and supporters of a 1991 military coup against Father Aristide have been sufficiently neutralized so that U.S. forces can begin withdrawing.

"Neither the Americans nor ourselves will be happy until the disarmament has reached a level where we will be comfortable" taking over, the UN spe-

cial envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, said Saturday.

That news, combined with Mr. Clinton's remarks in Kuwait, has contributed to a serious morale problem, according to various officers and enlisted personnel of the 10th Mountain Division interviewed in their makeshift barracks atop a former garbage dump near the airport in Port-au-Prince.

In the past few days many of the troops have begun to realize that a December departure was not likely, while Mr. Clinton's

already, three Americans assigned to Haiti have committed suicide. The military's annual

average is 11.6 suicides per 100,000 personnel. Captain Blanchard said he had already sent six other soldiers home.

Others have had their weapons confiscated for fear they might harm themselves, he added.

News of a post-December de-

parture would likely add to the tedium, Captain Blanchard said.

"That's when people are going to start looking for mari-

juana out on the streets so they

can come up with positive urine tests," he said. "Or they'll accidentally let a round in their

chamber go off. Anything to get themselves out of here."

Although 3,000 Americans will remain in Haiti with the UN forces regardless of the main withdrawal date, Captain Stone said most troops expected to return home no later than Christmas.

"If they find out it's not Christmas," the chaplain said, "moral is going to hit the floor again, and I'll be real busy for another two or three weeks. They'll come crying."

Reformers Take Beating in Moscow Vote

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In what many described as a bellwether election, voters have elected to Parliament the head of an investment firm that collapsed in a spectacular failure of Russia's young capitalist era, handing defeat to both a swastika-bearing ultranationalist and a free-market democrat.

The Sunday by-election in a dreary industrial district north of Moscow, made necessary by the gangland-style shooting of the incumbent last spring, reflected the disillusion and disgust many voters now feel for government, analysts said.

Sergei Mavrodi, head of the MMM investment company, had the support of Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the ultranationalist bad boy of Russian politics.

Dogged by anti-Semitism and jack-booted neofascists, the campaign was a total defeat for democratic reformers a little more than a year before scheduled nationwide elections. Most democratic parties did not even field a candidate. The closest to a free-market advocate, Konstantin Borovoi, a businessman, polled third, according to preliminary results.

Those early results show Mr. Mavrodi collecting 28 percent of all votes. A local bureaucrat and longtime Communist Party functionary came in second, with 15 percent, and Mr. Borovoi polled 14 percent. Nine other candidates, including a leader of the anti-Semitic Russian National Unity, split the remainder.

M. Mavrodi, 39, began the campaign in prison and did not make a single appearance in his election district, even after a judge ordered him freed Oct. 12. But he promised to spend as much as \$10 million of his own money to bring telephones and other improvements to his constituents.

By portraying himself as a

victim of arrogant government investigators, Mr. Mavrodi also tapped into voters' resentment of corruption, high-handedness and incompetence in this nation's young democracy, analysts said.

"People feel victimized," said Sarah Mendelson, a program officer for the National Democratic Institute who followed the campaign closely. She said a common voters' view was: "The government had no right to do that to him, and they have no right to do all this to us."

Mr. Mavrodi's MMM company collected billions of rubles

from Russians in what critics called a classic pyramid scheme. The company used the money it collected for television advertising, promising huge returns at no risk, and bought back shares at ever-increasing prices, until the pyramid collapsed this summer, leaving the shares virtually worthless.

MMM said the collapse was triggered by jealous bureaucrats. Many bankrupt shareholders believed that only Mr. Mavrodi's election could save them a sentence by encircled.

In the wake of his victory Monday, an MMM spokesman said that the company would again begin selling shares in 48 Moscow outlets and 49 other places across Russia and the former Soviet Union.

Colombia Incumbents Lose

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ, Colombia — The Liberal Party lost control of every major Colombian city in elections for governors, mayors and city councils.

In a blow to the recently elected president, Ernesto Samper, party incumbents were ousted Sunday in Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla and Pasto.

The Liberals fared better in regional races for governor.

To subscribe in France
Just call, toll free,
05 437 437

WORLD BRIEFS

Neo-Nazis Renew Threats in Austria

VIENNA (AP) — Neo-Nazis who have unnerved Austria with a campaign of letter bombs issued new threats against a publisher of books for a minority group, the Roman Catholic Church and leading political figures.

Loize Wieser, publisher in the southern town of Klagenfurt of books for the Slovene minority, was quoted Monday by Austria Presse-Agentur as saying that he had received a death threat in a handwritten letter that began with the Nazi salute "Sieg Heil" and was marked with swastikas. The publisher was the target earlier in October of a letter bomb, one of four discovered and defused by police.

"You are first on our list," the news agency quoted the letter as saying. Among those it said were also on the list were Foreign Minister Alois Mock, Pope John Paul II, President Bill Clinton, and Jörg Haider, whose extreme-right Freedom Party made gains in Austrian parliamentary elections on Oct. 9.

2 French Inquiries on Ex-Minister

PARIS (Reuters) — French authorities began two inquiries Monday into possible fraud by the recently resigned industry minister, Gérard Longuet.

In another embarrassment for the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, the inquiries focus on allegations that Mr. Longuet underpaid for a Riviera villa and set up an illegal funding network for his Republican Party, part of the coalition government.

Judicial sources said the first investigation, into alleged misuse of public funds and receipt of stolen goods, named both Mr. Longuet, forced to resign Oct. 14 over the case, and the villa's builder, René Cereda. The second investigation, over suspected offenses including misuse of public funds and fraud, targets among others Investel, a company Mr. Longuet created in 1989 and sold in 1991.

Tax Quarrel Stalls Bonn Coalition

BONN (Reuters) — Germany's conservative and liberal parties, still trying to put together a new coalition two weeks after they were returned to power with a slim majority, added taxes on Monday to the list of issues on which they disagree.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, leader of the right-wing Christian Social Union, said talk on a new coalition were making good progress and could be concluded this week. But the liberal Free Democrats, junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's 12-year-old center-right government, said they remained unhappy about a new income tax surcharge and would not be rushed into an early coalition deal.

The Free Democrats' general secretary, Werner Hoyer, whose party favors low taxes and minimal government, called for "a binding concept to scrap the solidarity surcharge" to be included in the coalition agreement. He said the negotiations should produce concrete agreements rather than vague statements of intent.

U.S.-Burma Talks Are First Since '88

RANGOON (AP) — The first high-level U.S. delegation since the army took power in Burma six years ago arrived Monday. The delegation, led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Thomas Hubbard, will discuss human rights, democracy and the fight against narcotics during the three-day visit.

A senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the delegation, which includes members of the National Security Council. The Americans are expected to meet Tuesday with the leader of the ruling junta, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, and Foreign Minister Ohn Gyiaw.

Relations with the Rangoon junta have been cool since the officers took power in a 1988 coup. Washington has been outspoken in condemning the junta's human-rights abuses and failure to restore democracy. The United States cut off aid after the military suppressed pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988 and did not replace its last ambassador, who left in March 1989.

4 Westerners Kidnapped in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — A previously unknown group said Monday that it had kidnapped three Britons and an American and threatened to behead them unless jailed comrades were released.

Hours after the kidnapping claim was received, the police said the American, identified as Bela Joseph Nuss, was found near New Delhi, chained to an iron post but unharmed. He told the police that he was abducted 10 days ago.

The kidnappers said they belonged to a group based in the tribal areas of Afghanistan. The BBC identified the Britons as Paul Ridout, Miles Croston and Rhys Partridge. The British Foreign Office said the kidnappers were separatist Kashmiri militants.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article on the peace agreement between Israel and Jordan that appeared in some editions dated Oct. 18 referred incorrectly to an accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. That agreement was reached last year.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K.'s First Airport Tax Takes Effect

LONDON (AP) — Britain is to impose its first airport tax on Tuesday, with travelers to the United States and other international destinations paying £10 and those to most West European cities £5.

The Conservative government hopes to raise £31 million a year by charging passengers as they leave. The tax is added to the ticket price.

Airport taxes are common in many countries. But airlines in Britain protested that the tax would not be imposed on competitors, including trains, ferries, buses and the Channel Tunnel.

British Airways resumed service to Romania on Monday after a 12-year lapse. There will be four flights a week from London to Bucharest.

In southern Italy, two more people have come down with cholera, raising to 10 the number of cases confirmed in the past week, officials in Bari said Monday. One of the cases was caused by eating vegetables, raising fears that fields had been irrigated with contaminated water. The other cases have been blamed on raw shellfish.

Paris bus drivers called Monday for a citywide strike on Wednesday to protest an attack on one of their colleagues, allegedly by someone wielding an AIDS-infected syringe. (AP)

Singapore Airlines will start more flights to eight destinations in six countries, including Australia and Japan, the airline announced Monday. The cities are Osaka in Japan; Denpasar and Surabaya in Indonesia; Sydney and Perth in Australia; Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam; Seoul, and Manila. (AP)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

■ Monday
International Conferences and Seminars
■ Tuesday
Education Directory
■ Wednesday
Business Message Center
■ Thursday
International Recruitment
■ Friday
Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
■ Saturday
Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified
Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Philip Orna in Paris:
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 94 74 — Fax: (33-1) 46 37 52 12

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED
MARKETPLACE

THE AMERICAS /



FLARE-UP — A boy watching early Monday morning as the Golden Grape Lounge in Detroit burns. More than 100 buildings were set on fire and 175 teenagers arrested in the city's annual arson-fest, known as Devil's Night. The local practice had been on the wane, with the number of fires down to 65 last year from a record high of 297 in 1984.

Michael E. Samuels/Agence France-Presse

Disgust With All Politicians Sours Midwestern Voters

By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

LORAIN, Ohio — The or-
dinary and ill-tempered voters
who will sit in judgment on
Election Day a week from now
cannot exactly put a finger on
why they are so disgusted with
Washington and politics.

They know that inflation is
low and unemployment is
down. They know that the
country is not at war, that even
the disparaged "expedition into
Haiti" turned out better than
many of them expected. Al-
though some were disappointed
that no health-care plan passed,
others were relieved because
they did not want to lose their

coverage or pay more for it.
So what are they complaining
about?

"The unknown," said Russ
Carver, a Michigan steelworker
standing in a union office.
"What could be."

That may be a nearly impos-
sible thing to campaign against,
this vague notion that no matter
what anybody does, things
might get worse. But that is ex-
actly what politicians are facing from a merciful and bored
electorate.

To listen to voters in two
Midwestern steel towns where
things are better than they were
in the 1980s but a long way

from booming, it has got to the
point where some seem to think
there is very little that politi-
cians contribute to the country.

In River Rouge, Michigan, a
city of about 11,000 just south
of Detroit, a retiree standing in

line at a drugstore said,
"They're doing absolutely nothing
for the citizens."

Here in Lorain, about 30
miles west of Cleveland, Al
Fuzy, the owner of a karate
school, said he did not even
know whether to believe the
inflation and unemployment fig-
ures that he said some politician
somewhere would take credit
for.

"We don't really know what's

going on in Washington at all,"
he said. "There are so many
facts and statistics. They don't
use a language that normal, ev-
eryday people can understand.
It's nothing more than a spider
web of deceit."

In recent years, it has, of
course, become fashionable to
attack Washington and politi-
cians in general. Whether the
bad mood comes from aliena-
tion, ignorance, indifference
or "did not — did too" cam-
paigning is hard to tell.

But all of this has made
things harder for precinct cap-
tains like Michael Koury, an
old-time Democrat in a gray
fedora and trench coat who is a

real-estate agent when he is not
passing out political literature.
He has not been thrown off
porches, but he said he knew
not to try the hard sell that
might have worked a generation
ago.

"Everybody is a free-thinker
nowadays," he said. "Nobody
likes to be told how to vote.
They want to go their own
way."

The problem now, he said, is
that people may have it too
good. "They forget where they
came from," Mr. Koury said.
"Business is good. The people
are working, it's a great time to
live in America. They got it
good, and they want it better."

Mayor Alex Olejko of Lorain,
a Democrat, said he could not
figure it out. The Ford plant
in this city of 71,000 cannot
churn out minivans and Thunder-
birds fast enough; the steel
mill started hiring this year for
the first time since 1982, and
unemployment has gone from

24 percent a decade ago to 6
percent now.

"We're doing as good as we
did with Truman," the mayor
said. "Your son is working.
Your daughter is working.
You're working. You're getting
your pension. What more can
you ask for?"

He caught his breath and
thought of something else.
"Housing is going up," he said.
"What more do you want?"

The answer from voters in
both Lorain and River Rouge
was as vague and unformed as
their general discontent. People
mentioned the idea of a third
party or term limits, but not
with any particular fervor. The
only thing clear was their lack
of interest.

"Politics is like life insur-
ance," said Bob LaForest, presi-
dent of Local 1299 of the United
Steelworkers union in River
Rouge. "It's something I got to
have, but I don't want to know
nothing about it."

• Six days after a man drove off with a woman's vehicle and her two young sons, there was no sign of either the car or the boys Monday and the police appeared to have no clues. Volunteers and police officers spent the weekend combing wooded areas around Union, South Carolina.

• A friend of the "Hogan's Heroes" star Bob Crane was acquitted in Phoenix, Arizona, of charges he killed the actor in 1978. Jurors deliberated for two days before finding John Henry Carpenter, 66, not guilty of first-degree murder in the bludgeoning death.

• A television movie about an asteroid striking Earth triggered hundreds of phone calls nationwide from confused and frightened viewers. In the CBS movie, "Without Warning," a fictional news program reports asteroids falling on Wyoming, France and China. The word "live" appeared on screen. The actors were real reporters anchored by Sander Vanocur, an ABC newscaster for 16 years.

• A former minister's last-minute request for legal assistance from two anti-abortion attorneys was rejected as his murder trial opened in Pensacola, Florida, in the killing of an abortion doctor and his escort. Paul Hill plans no defense because the judge has barred his explanation that the shootings were necessary to save the lives of fetuses. Mr. Hill intends to represent himself. The judge had already named a standby lawyer.

Reuters, AP, NYT

POLITICAL NOTES

L.A. Mayor Picks Feinstein

LOS ANGELES — Representative Michael Huffington suffered another hard political blow to his reeling Senate campaign when his Democratic opponent, Senator Dianne Feinstein, won the endorsement of the state's second-most powerful Republican, Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles.

Mr. Riordan, whose political prominence as a California Republican is overshadowed only by that of Governor Pete Wilson, said he was supporting the senator rather than Mr. Huffington because she had shown "an amazing ability to work with Republicans and Democrats to help solve the problems of Los Angeles and California."

"I'm not against anybody," the mayor said at a news conference, with Ms. Feinstein at his side. "I'm for Diane Feinstein. Dianne Feinstein has proven herself. If Michael Huffington is elected, he can prove himself. But she has already proved that she's a friend of Los Angeles."

The endorsement could give Ms. Feinstein, a Northern California, a political boost in heavily populated Southern California, where she is weakest.

It came in the aftermath of a week in which Mr. Huffington found himself repeatedly on the defensive and showing

A Slight Lead for Cuomo

NEW YORK — With a combination of patient strategy and luck, Governor Mario M. Cuomo has pulled slightly ahead of State Senator George E. Pataki as New York's gubernatorial race enters its final week, according to a New York Times/WCBS-TV News Poll.

The poll, which was conducted from Wednesday through Saturday, shows that Mr. Cuomo's lead — from 6 to 10 percentage points, depending on what it is measured — has little to do with any new-found affection by New Yorkers for the 12-year incumbent.

Instead, Mr. Pataki, the Republican nominee, has fallen behind because of the impact of B. Thomas Golisano's third-party candidacy and because Mr. Cuomo's campaign strategy of attack has convinced some voters that Mr. Pataki is not an acceptable alternative to the governor.

For Gore, a Frightful 'Newt'

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore met his worst nightmare here in his

Washington front yard. Standing in front of the vice president's mansion was a fellow who looked like Newt Gingrich, the House minority leader, down to the gray hair parted in the middle, wearing a "Newt" T-shirt and a sign that said speaker of the House, which is what Mr. Gingrich will be if the Republicans win control of the House of Representatives Nov. 8.

Mr. Gore turned green and grabbed his throat as "Mr. Gingrich" approached and said: "It's the scariest thing I've ever seen."

Actually, Mr. Gore was green before the Gingrich look-alike, Jeffrey Hunt, 13, approached him. The vice president and his wife, Tipper, were in costume, too, for their second annual Halloween party, to which 600 friends and members of the press and their children were invited. He was a version of the Frankenstein monster with ghostly green makeup.

Quote/Unquote

Jackie Hudgins, a neighbor of Francisco Martin Duran, who fired a volley of shots at the White House: "They were a close family, a loving family. Just two normal people trying to make a go of it like everybody else here. I just couldn't believe it."

(WP)

Justices to Review Rulings on Freedom of Religion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday set the stage for a potentially far-reaching ruling on freedom of religion as it agreed to review a state university's refusal to subsidize a student-run Christian magazine.

The justices voted to review rulings that said the University of Virginia's refusal complied with the constitutionally required separation of church and state.

The student group that was denied funding says it is being singled out unfairly and contends that the constitution "stands for neutrality, not hostility, toward religion."

The university requires all full-time students to pay \$14 per semester into a student activities fund that, in turn, is used to support numerous student groups, activities and publications.

In September 1990, Ronald Rosenberger and other students

founded Wide Awake Productions to publish a magazine offering Christian viewpoints on a variety of topics. The group is not affiliated with any one religious sect or institution. Wide Awake sued university officials in July 1991 after being denied a \$3,800 subsidy to pay for the magazine's publishing costs.

University officials told the group they had decided "Wide Awake magazine could not be funded as it is a religious activity." The ensuing lawsuit said the funding denial violated the group's free-speech and equal-protection rights and its members' religious freedom.

A federal judge and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the student group.

The appeals court acknowledged that the university's funding guidelines "discriminate among speech on the basis of its content."

But it said such discrimination was justified by the need to keep "strict separation of church and state."

On November 29th, the IHT plans to publish a Special Report on

Telecommunications

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Phone company privatization around the world.
- The global mobile phone standard.
- Overcrowding on the information superhighway.
- The competition to wire up the fast-growing nations in Asia.
- Alliances among media providers.

The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day.

For further information, please contact Bill Maher in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

For business women
going places,
here's the place
to stop.

THE LANDMARK
OF BANGKOK

SUMMIT

138 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

Fax (662) 253 1259 Tel (662) 251 0418

The Landmark of London is the Royal Lancaster Hotel

U.S. Charges White House Strafers

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dis-
honorable discharged veteran
who strafed the White House
with an assault rifle was
charged in federal court on
Monday with four felony offenses.

A magistrate ordered him to undergo a one-day psychi-
atric examination.

At a hearing, prosecutors
charged Francisco Martin
Duran with possession of a fire-
arm as a convicted felon, de-
struction of U.S. government
property at the White House,
assaulting a U.S. officer during
his arrest and using a firearm
during the commission of a
felony.

If convicted of all four
charges, he faces a maximum
term of 35 years in prison.

Mr. Duran, 26, a former
army medic from Colorado
Springs, walked confidently
into the courtroom dressed in a
black short-sleeved shirt and
black jeans.

He pronounced his name
clearly when asked to identify
himself, but made no state-
ments and sat attentively at the
defense table during the 20-
minute proceeding.

Prosecutors asked Deborah

Robinson, the U.S. magistrate
judge, to direct Mr. Duran to
undergo a mental competency
screening on the basis of a
handwritten note found, after
the shooting, in his 1989 Chev-
rolet pickup a few blocks from
the White House.

"We found a letter which
brings into question whether
the defendant is competent to
proceed," said John Finnegan,
an assistant federal attorney.

The exam is not intended to
determine Mr. Duran's sanity,
but is meant to guide the judge
in determining whether he is
sufficiently competent to un-
derstand the charges and the
next steps in his case.

Mr. Finnegan did not dis-
close the contents of the letter,
and prosecutors said later that
Judge Robinson had ordered it
sealed at least until Wednesday,
when she scheduled another
hearing.

Nevertheless, officials
described the letter as a handwritten
statement that aroused concern
among prosecutors about Mr. Duran's
sanity.

The letter was the second
found so far among Mr. Duran's
possessions. Officials de-
scribed the first letter, which
was found in his pocket, as a

morose handwritten statement
in which he did not suggest he
was trying to kill the president
but seemed to indicate he might
soon die and discussed how his
family should distribute his
possessions.

■ Security Options Studied

Treasury Secretary Lloyd
Bentsen said Monday that closing
parts of Pennsylvania Avenue
and stationing more guards
on the White House sidewalk were
options being studied to increase
security. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Bentsen also defended
the Secret Service — an agency
he oversees — for not firing at
the gunman who shot through
an iron fence, spraying the
White House and grounds with
bullets.

"The last thing I would want
to see was someone firing weapons
in a crowd like that," he said.
As to the fact that bystanders,
not agents or police
men, brought the gunman to
the ground, he said: "The citizens
were standing right beside
me. I understand that."

Asked about closing Pennsylvania
Avenue in front of the White House to both cars and
pedestrian traffic, something the
Secret Service has suggested in
the past, Mr. Bentsen said that
"those options are being examined."

But he seemed to suggest that
a partial closing of the street
was a more likely outcome, calling
an "overstatement" suggestions
that the entire street near the
White House be blocked.

Away From Politics

• Six days after a man drove off with a woman's vehicle and her two young sons, there was no sign of either the car or the boys Monday and the police appeared to have no clues. Volunteers and police officers spent the weekend combing wooded areas around Union, South Carolina.

• A friend of the "Hogan's Heroes" star Bob Crane was acquitted in Phoenix, Arizona, of charges he killed the actor in 1978. Jurors deliberated for two days before finding John Henry Carpenter, 66, not guilty of first-degree murder in the bludgeoning death.

• A television movie about an asteroid striking Earth triggered hundreds of phone calls nationwide from confused and frightened viewers. In the CBS movie, "Without Warning," a fictional news program reports asteroids falling on Wyoming, France and China. The word "live" appeared on screen. The actors were real reporters anchored by Sander Vanocur, an ABC newscaster for 16 years.

• A former minister's last-minute request for legal assistance from two anti-abortion attorneys was rejected as his murder trial opened in Pensacola, Florida, in the killing of an abortion doctor and his escort. Paul Hill plans no defense because the judge has barred his explanation that the shootings were necessary to save the lives of fetuses. Mr. Hill intends to represent himself. The judge had already named a standby lawyer.

Reuters, AP, NYT

Gorky Park: 4 hrs.
Hyde Park: 3 hrs.
Tiergarten: 90 mins.



What is, in fact, the single de-
terminant factor for an office?

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Exhausting the Ocean

The environmental debate is mostly about predictions of calamities that have yet to occur. The proof is in the future, and in its absence it is often hard to know which side to believe, the one that is saying the risk is great or the other — there is always another — that shows up to say it is narrow. But just as every once in a while a dire prediction turns out to have been overblown and false, so every once in a while one of the predicted calamities occurs. It is a chilling experience, because the environmentalists don't have to be right every time to be right enough. The latest such experience has now occurred in the Atlantic fishery off Cape Cod.

The U.S. government has been regulating America's fisheries for 18 years. The legislation had two parts. The better known mostly drove out foreign fishermen who were exploiting the U.S. waters. The second then sought to limit the catch of U.S. fishermen to so-called optimum yields — low enough levels that the various species of commercial fish could be counted upon to reproduce themselves. The scheme has largely failed, in part because it was too timid.

For fear of being accused of imposing federal regulation, anathema even then, the authors of the measure came at the problem indirectly, setting up regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. But the councils, meaning the industry, mainly turned a blind eye to the continued depletion of the resource, partly perhaps because the fish are a resource that no one owns and that therefore no one has — or had — an interest in conserving.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

One More for Moynihan

In a season when incumbent legislators are being attacked in America as self-serving know-nothings, it is a pleasure to be able to identify rather quickly a politician who not only says he cares about good governance but has the record to prove it. That description fits Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He is running for a fourth term and he deserves it.

Bernadette Castro is the latest in a lengthening line of sacrificial lambs served up by the Republicans to fight an impossible battle. Six years ago, an industrious fellow named Robert McMillan volunteered for this suicide mission, stumped the state in his own car and made a lot of good suggestions. He was swamped. Six years before that, Florence Sullivan, a scrappy conservative, gave it a shot with a meager budget that supported one press aide, one administrative assistant and one speech writer — all of whom seemed to be the same person.

Ms. Castro is likewise admirably tenacious, and while we deplore her support for the death penalty, she understands the national need for health care reform, welfare reform and honest campaign financing. Unfortunately for her, so does Mr. Moynihan, who also brings to his job experience, enthusiasm and an outstanding record of legislative achievement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Money in the Campaigns

Imagine if the annual rate of inflation in America were 11 percent. The country would be in fury, and its politics would be turned upside down. Now consider this: judging by the amount of money raised in Senate elections as of Sept. 30, the cost of running for the Senate has gone up by nearly 22 percent over the last two years — an inflation rate of 11 percent a year. Even taking into account that there is one more Senate race this time than last, the inflation rate is still 10.7 percent. At this point two years ago, Senate candidates had raised \$174 million. This year the figure is \$212 million. Compared with this, health care costs are positively tame.

These figures, courtesy of a computer analysis by Common Cause, help explain why (1) there are so many millionaires in the Senate; (2) senators spend so much of their time raising money; (3) political consultants get rich; and (4) this system is in such need of reform.

For example, three candidates, Republicans Michael Huffington in California and Democrats Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin and Richard Fisher of Texas, are millionaires whose campaign chests consist mostly of their own money — 93 percent in Mr. Huffington's case, 85 percent in Mr. Kohl's and 69 percent in Mr. Fisher's. Even if these percentages dropped off slightly by election day as outside cash came in, think of what the opponents of these candidates are up against.

It's really such a good idea for untested, unknown candidates to make it to the ballot routinely just because they have a lot of spare cash in their accounts to spend on pollsters, media advisers and television

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

If Democracy Is Unknown, It Can't Be an Instant Cure

By David Heaps

WASHINGTON — "Democracy is a difficult kind of government," President John Kennedy warned in 1963. "It requires the highest qualities of self-discipline, restraint, willingness to make commitments and sacrifices in the general interest, and it also requires knowledge."

Those cautionary words have been ignored by successive American presidents, secretaries of state and legislators who insist that a sturdy dose of Western democracy is the best cure for the ills of an unruly world. None have endorsed this nostrum more enthusiastically, and uncritically, than President Bill Clinton and his chief advisers.

The democracy placebo is prescribed for an epidemic of ethnic, racial, tribal and religious conflicts in the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. A president unfamiliar with the political quicksands of volatile societies has been ill-served by foreign policy aides with a restrictive Euro-centric frame of reference, a meager personal knowledge of fractious Third World cultures and an impulse to sermonize when they need to analyze.

When the Clinton administration first rushed to embrace peacekeeping in Somalia, UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright, an academic specialist on Central Europe, urged America to "stay the course in Somalia and lift its people from a failed state to an emergent democracy." Mrs. Albright, clearly on unfamiliar terrain when she detected the mirage of democracy in Somalia's tortured history, typified the

unreadiness of Clinton strategists to grasp political realities in non-Western cultures.

As public support for the Somali engagement began to founder, the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, advocated a rebotted version of the Reagan-Bush doctrine to "enlarge the world's free communities of market democracy."

Support for human rights needs to move beyond moral censure and adversarial scrutiny.

ties." A persistent Washington conceit to make an unwieldy world into an American image once again surfaced as a substitute for serious policy reformulation.

Soon after his appointment to the State Department's second-highest post, Deputy Secretary Clifton Wharton emphasized: "Our marching orders from the president are to strengthen democracy." He was soon succeeded by Strobe Talbott, an Oxford roommate of the president with a European background devoid of exposure to Third World problems.

On Haiti, the president's repeated public pledges to "restore democracy" to the Western Hemisphere's poorest and most traumatized society raised human hopes that cannot be satisfied and in-

curred political obligations that will not be honored. The United States may have restored Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency that he legitimately won, but, as Somalia graphically illustrated, it cannot inculcate democratic values in violence-prone countries beset by ancient legacies of tumult and disorder.

Democracy does not arise pristine and full-blown from the ashes of tyranny. It is not nurtured by harsh and prolonged dictatorship, nor can it be exported by pleas of arms to societies that have never known the peaceful transfer of political office. Democracy only evolves indigenously over time through a social compact between responsible leadership and a responsive citizenry.

Official Washington persistently misreads the ouster of oppressive regimes as public readiness to adopt a national democratic credo. More often, as in Haiti in 1986 after the fall of the Duvalier regime, the reaction is a spontaneous mass celebration over the departure of hated symbols of persecution, and an inchoate expression of hope for a more tolerable material existence.

Collapsed dictatorships are not immediate fountaines of democracy. They bequeath fragile political twilight zones that are neither full democracy nor total despotism. Their lapses and derelictions arise from inexperience, incompetence and inadvertence as well as design and malice. Their problems require an awareness of cultural and historical disparities

seldom heeded by overstressed Washington mandarins or one-dimensional human rights moralists.

If the international road to democracy is slow and tortuous, one national precondition for its ultimate attainment may, however, be within easier reach: the protection of elementary human rights. The control and dismantling of oppressive police and security forces, although never easy in transitional periods, need not await the finished carapace of legislative structures.

The unique significance of human rights, Andrei Sakharov wrote 15 years ago from internal exile in Gorky, lies in their universal relevance for diverse political systems. They are not in themselves a system of governance, but a set of moral principles adaptable to varying forms of authority at different stages of development. "The defense of human rights," he noted, "is a clear path toward the unification of peoples in our turbulent world, and the relief of suffering."

Support for human rights abroad needs to move beyond moral censure and adversarial scrutiny in Western metropoles. In countries not totally eclipsed by tyranny or violence, mutually planned assistance and institution-building initiatives can fortify local efforts to seek humane solutions for age-old problems.

The writer worked as a Ford Foundation representative in Africa. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Critics of the Deal With North Korea Impugn a Diplomatic Success

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Criticisms

of the nuclear agreement

with North Korea that misconstrue or misrepresent its terms

have clouded what should be a clear verdict of diplomatic success.

The worst of them pretend that the United States could have dictated a one-sided outcome, confuse where the real security threat lies, or profess a wholly spurious concern for the letter (but not the purpose) of the nonproliferation regime. They deserve to be discredited and swept off the table.

The United States should not

have negotiated at all. The administration has been castigated for a

"Let's make a deal" approach. Well, what were the alternatives to negotiating?

Sanctions and tougher diplomacy are one answer, but that does not withstand scrutiny. The sanctions that the United States helped to push through the Security Council last spring were intended to bring Pyongyang to the negotiating table, not to force its capitulation.

A country that has followed a

policy of strict economic self-sufficiency for several decades is not

a prime candidate for economic sanctions. North Korea needs only

two things from abroad: oil and

refinements from North Koreans

living in Japan. Cutting off either

would have required China to

publicly turn on its ally and apply

the strangulation. Not likely.

Worse, while the world was waiting for sanctions to work, there would have been plenty of time for North Korea to reprocess the five bombs' worth of plutonium in its spent fuel rods and to refuel its reactor to start churning out more. Thus a possible one or two bombs could have been turned into a serious arsenal of seven or more.

What little we know about North Korean thinking strongly suggests that before Pyongyang peacefully surrendered to economic coercion it would have turned to its million-man army. Neville Chamberlain would have been a hero.

North Korea can't be trusted.

True, but the deal does not rely on trust. Concrete first steps — sealing the reprocessing plant and the existing reactor and halting

construction of the new reactors — must be taken by the Pyongyang authorities. Oil supplies and new reactor construction can be shut off at the first sign of backsliding.

The deal is a terrible precedent. It rewards nuclear blackmail.

The deal sets two precedents. The harmful one could not have been avoided in any negotiated settlement. It is that a covert nuclear capability held by an untrusted nation is an immense — perhaps unmatched — asset.

The task now is to make sure that no country ever again gets that far. The international community has the means to do so — it knew what North Korea was up to years ago, and it knew Iraq's nuclear intentions as far back as

1980. But the determination remains to be demonstrated.

The other precedent, of going beyond NPT obligations and giving up the means to legally make plutonium, is enormously positive.

Arms control got short shrift.

The real issue was simply delayed for five years. The administration brought this critique on itself by insisting last spring that North Korea's past behavior be cleared up first. This was a mistake — later corrected.

It would have meant publicly rubbing Pyongyang's nose in its past wrongdoing. And for what? The urgent threat then and now lay in the imminent possibility of North Korea acquiring dozens of nuclear weapons.

The agreement rightly puts that much larger threat first. This means that North Korea will

technically be in violation of IAEA safeguards for five years, but that is a small and symbolic cost for a large security gain.

Most of the moans about the damage that this arrangement does to the IAEA are crocodile tears, coming from people who otherwise put the integrity and effectiveness of international regimes pretty near the bottom of their priorities.

The North Korean nuclear crisis is far from over. Carrying out the agreement will require steadfast and surefooted U.S. diplomacy for many years. For that reason, the deal demands a fairer and more clearheaded assessment now.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

What's This About Clinton Successes?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — In Haiti,

the world's strongest industrial and military power has managed to land forces in one of the world's smallest, poorest, least developed countries. These U.S. forces then succeeded in discovering and destroying some arms caches and dismantling and arresting some "attachés" who had formerly terrorized the population.

Additionally, the U.S. government arranged the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, secured the cooperation of the UN Security Council in repealing the economic embargo that it had caused to be imposed, and made commitments of economic aid.

Little progress has been made toward "restoring" democracy. Haiti lacks virtually any of the characteristics believed required for democratic government.

The fact that no one can explain how this Haiti venture contributes to the U.S. national interest still seems not to bother either the Clinton administration or the public.

And that's about it — except that the United States will inaugurate full diplomatic relations with this totalitarian Communist dictatorship, and will maintain American forces in South Korea.

It is extremely difficult to see toward American national interest or nuclear nonproliferation policy has been served by this non-achievement, and, as in Haiti, the "victory" is expensive.

The third in the touted "string of successes" before Mr. Clinton's Mideast trip was the deterring of a new Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

In the absence of reliable facts, we are, each of us, free to choose what seems to us the most plausible explanation of why Saddam Hussein moved some 60,000 crack troops toward the Kuwaiti border. My best guess is that, feeling frustrated, this man of extremely violent inclinations did what comes naturally in the effort to break out of UN sanctions. He threatened to use force.

He "tested" the new American president to see how Mr. Clinton would react. What the Iraqi learned caused him to turn to other tactics. In subsequent days

the U.S. president has explained to journalists that he learned, as a boy, how to deal with bullies.

Let me be fair. The response of President Clinton and his team to Saddam Hussein's threatening move was timely, clear and firm enough to achieve his goal. I count this a success. But it may have been made necessary by previous impressions of weakness.

And let me emphasize that this success depended not only on the personal impression made by the president, but also on American military strength — which is steadily declining. I hope Bill Clinton understands that continued reductions in American military power will undermine his credibility as quickly in the world as on the playground.

Then came the Middle East, where Bill Clinton managed to look as if he, rather than Yitzhak Rabin, had played the central role in negotiating a formal peace with Jordan's King Hussein.

In Bosnia, where the president has repeatedly promised more decisive action, the U.S. position has folded once again in the face of UN and allied opposition.

In Somalia, the efforts at pacification, reconciliation and nation building undertaken by Bill Clinton (not George Bush) have long since been abandoned.

No official comment has been offered on the persistent rumor that there is an intent to enhance U.S. relations with the government of Fidel Castro as part of a long-range plan to bring democracy to Cuba.

In sum, I would say the foreign policy of the Clinton administration at midterm is not a disaster. But it is also not a success. It does not reflect the high standards and moral seriousness that we were led to expect. It is, at best, disappointing.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: French Treason?

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Public opinion in Paris was much impressed yesterday [Oct. 31] by a piece of news which is undoubtedly of a most grave and distressing character.

A French officer, attached to the General Staff of the Ministry of War, is said to have betrayed his country and to have sold to a foreign Power — which is said to be Italy — documents relating to the mobilization of the army.

Someone said he was an optimist.

He replied: "I don't know whether I'm an optimist or not, but I'm a realist. I realize this is the only world we've got. We have to use our intelligence, our reason — and work just a little bit harder."

The New York Times.

tom will this year be observed more carefully than usual, for the war has spared few families in France, and those who cannot visit the military cemeteries will not fail to visit the great cemeteries, in all of which there is a memorial to those who have fallen for their country. Such Parisian cemeteries as Père-Lachaise, Montparnasse and Montmartre will, therefore, be visited by even larger crowds than usual.

1944: More 'Dour' War

PARIS — [To-day [Nov. 1] being All Saints' Day, which is particularly devoted throughout France to honoring the dead, all the cemeteries and churchyards in the country will be objects of pilgrimage, for in France the cultus of the memory of the dead claims the attention of all. This pious cus-

tom will this year be observed more carefully than usual, for the war has spared few families in France, and those who cannot visit the military cemeteries will not fail to visit the great cemeteries, in all of which there is a memorial to those who have fallen for their country. Such Parisian cemeteries as Père-Lachaise, Montparnasse and Montmartre will, therefore, be visited by even larger crowds than usual.

The New York Times.

International Herald Tribune<br

OPINION

California Reserves Its Right to Decide

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Justice William Brennan, asked if he regretted any decision he rendered during his 34 years on the Supreme Court, replied, "Hell no, I never thought that I was wrong."

And he always thought he had a right to impose social policies he considered right. Today's national debate about California's Proposition 187, which would deny free public education and some other non-emergency public services to illegal immigrants, arises from damage done by Justice Brennan's, and the court's, hubris.

In 1982 the court narrowly (5-4) overturned a Texas statute denying free public education to illegal immigrants. The majority opinion, written by Justice Brennan and joined by Justices Marshall, Powell, Blackmun and Stevens, extended the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws" to people seeking entitlements from a state in which their presence was illegal.

Justice Brennan argued that Texas' statute was unfair because illegal immigrant minors are not responsible for where they are, that the law was bad social policy because it might produce an underclass, and that therefore the law was unconstitutional. This is the familiar non sequitur by which judges turn courts into legislatures; whatever the judges deem unfair or unsafe must be unconstitutional. Chief Justice Burger, dissent-

ing and joined by Justices White, Rehnquist and O'Connor, noted that "the court makes no attempt to disguise the fact that it is acting to make up for Congress' lack of 'effective leadership'" regarding immigration. The court, he said, was yet again attempting "speedy and wholesale formulation of 'remedies' for the failures — or simply the laggard pace — of the political processes of our system of government."

Justice Brennan did acknowledge that "courts must be attentive to congressional policy" which "might well affect the state's prerogatives to afford differential treatment to a particular class of aliens." But he was unattentive. By 1982 Congress had made its thinking clear through laws barring illegal aliens from Supplemental Security Income and Aid to Families With Dependent Children. In 1986, Congress did the same regarding nonemergency Medicaid services.

In 1990 Congress created "Temporary Protected Status" for legal or illegal aliens unable to return home because of circumstances such as civil disorder. Congress doing something like what Proposition 187 would do, said people with this status are ineligible for most federal benefits. This year, in providing disaster relief for California, Congress excluded illegal aliens from almost all benefits.

The 1982 decision was part of a pattern of judicial usurpations of state and local responsibilities. These usurpations have involved courts supplanting democratic institutions in formulating policies concerning pornography, capital punishment, administration of prisons and mental health facilities and public housing, abortion, school financing, Christmas displays and many other matters. Yet critics of Proposition 187, which is designed to force the Supreme Court to reconsider its 1982 usurpation regarding policy toward illegal immigrants, seem scandalized that Californians are trying to reclaim a right of self-determination.

Critics who denounce Proposition 187 as "immigrant bashing" miss a point that evidently is not missed by the approximately 50 percent of California's Hispanics who support it: Proposition 187 concerns not what national immigration policy should be, but what state policy should be regarding violators of whatever the national law is.

Critics of Proposition 187 say, correctly, that government by initiative undermines representative government, under which the people do not decide issues they decide who shall decide. However, many critics of Proposition 187 are unmoved by another subversion of representative government, judicial policymaking. There probably would

be no Proposition 187 if elected officials, in Washington and Sacramento, had not been corrupted by the culture of judicial activism and been delighted, as the political class often is, to allow a court to take custody of an inconvenient problem.

When Justice Brennan discovered a new sweep for the 14th Amendment, the amendment was 114 years old. When it was ratified, and for many decades thereafter, the nation had essentially open borders. What the country did not have was a welfare state, the operation of which becomes particularly problematic when courts legislate policies that expand entitlements to public resources that are finite.

Principles of federalism and popular government combine to justify Californians' right to decide how to allocate their increasingly scarce resources. Nevertheless, critics say Proposition 187 is unconstitutional. Proponents say: Perhaps, but perhaps only until the Supreme Court is forced to rethink its 1982 ruling that removed an important policy from the purview of state government.

"The justices," wrote Justice Brennan of his colleagues, "are certainly aware that we are not final because we are infallible; we know that we are infallible because we are final." By passing Proposition 187, Californians can have a say about whose voices are final in a democracy.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Pope Cheapens His Office

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Of Pope John Paul II's devoutness and his zeal to lead the Roman Catholic Church, no doubts exist. Of his ability to write a book that flows with artful language, fresh insights and intellectual depth, doubts abound — and are confirmed.

To call John Paul's "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" a book is stretching it. Superficial jottings is closer to the fact. An honest title to this 227-page work that has an international first printing of 20 million copies and a \$6 million advance would have been: "Random Thoughts I

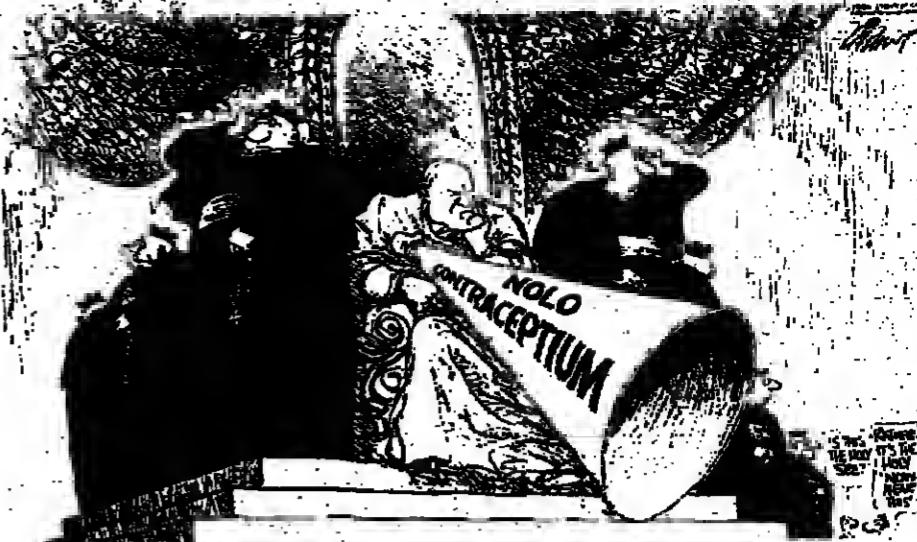
MEANWHILE

Dashed Off While Not Busy Running the Church."

The Pope's exertion was no more than answering a set of written questions submitted by Vittorio Messori, a Vatican-approved Italian journalist who edited the replies into 35 bite-size chapters. Originally, the questions were submitted to the Pope as a basis for a proposed Italian television show.

His Holiness never found time to sit still for the cameras, so he settled for second best, a quickie book. The book is thus an extended question-and-answer session, with the questions excessively reverential.

The Pope's publishers have marketed the book as if it were



"It's not grabbing them, Holiness. Perhaps we should stick with no meat on Fridays."

questions. "Young people," he begins one, "have a special place in the heart of the Holy Father, who often repeats that the whole Church looks to them with particular hope for a new beginning of evangelization. Your Holiness, this is realistic hope?"

Handling this tough one with aplomb, John Paul replies: "Here you open an enormous field for discussion and reflection."

The field is of such enormity that the Pope's mind wanders through it, quoting scripture here, citing anecdotes there and finishing with an admonition: "It is necessary that the young know the Church, that they perceive Christ in the Church."

Such words and ideas are edifying. They are sincere. They are noble. But they don't qualify as literature. This is not a book, remotely approaching the lasting spirituality and literary polish found

in such classics as "Journal of a Soul" by Pope John XXIII.

In "Crossing," John Paul is his familiar self, a dogged optimist, a pontiff pontificating. On women: "A certain contemporary feminism finds its roots in the absence of true respect for woman."

On abortion: "It is not possible to speak of the right to choose when a clear moral evil is involved, when what is at stake is the commandment Do not kill!" Might this commandment allow of exceptions? The answer in and of itself is no.

John Paul has legions of admirers who see in such thoughts a principled leader who stands for something.

That is a separate issue from literary excellence.

By accepting a big-bucks deal for a paste-up book, the Pope is just another pseudosauthor letting agents and publishers cash in on his celebrity.

The papacy is cheapened.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economics and Peace

Regarding the report "U.S. Tries to Bolster Africa Peace-keeping" (Oct. 23):

The United States has decided to increase military cooperation with African countries "to encourage efforts to contain conflicts in neighboring states." It would make more sense to eliminate the root causes of these conflicts, and thereby reduce the need for peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance.

In Somalia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia, economic disasters preceded social disintegration. In many countries rising poverty and unemployment are the result of burdensome debt, currency devaluation, deteriorating terms of trade, falling commodity prices, and the transfer of resources to the industrialized nations. As people lose hope of escaping from the decline in living standards, they can easily be manipulated by fundamentalists and ethnic chauvinists.

A major reorientation of economic priorities and policy is urgent if the world is to avoid further breakdown, eliminate the need for military solutions, stem the flow of refugees and migrants, and prevent environmental destruction.

JANET BRUIN.

Geneva.

Animated Racism

On a recent visit to the United States, I had the opportunity to see the film "The Lion King." While I was impressed by the beautiful animation, I was appalled by the racist stereotypes perpetuated by the film. Making the hyenas the villains is not good ecology; but it is shocking to give the villainous recognizably African-

American voices. What message will this convey to children who watch the film? The stereotypes were obvious from the beginning. After all, the evil schemer was the black-maned lion.

FLEUR NGWENO.

Nairobi.

Chunnel Coincidence?

I find your front-page article "Chunnel Opens Door Nov. 14 to Passengers" (Oct. 18) intriguing, coming as it did less than one week after the cessation of violence announced by the loyalist paramilitary in Northern Ireland. For months the chunnel authorities gave one excuse after another for postponement of the opening. Then the IRA announced a cessation of violence, and the chunnel began truck service.

Just a coincidence — or is it pressure from France via the European Union the real reason? Prime Minister John Major is finally making the Northern Ireland "troubles" a priority?

JEANETTE F. HUBER.

Kinsale, Ireland.

Stiffen That Upper Lip

Regarding "Royal Divorce in the Works?" (Oct. 19):

I cannot help but ponder the revelation by Prince Charles' authorized biographer that the heir to the British throne felt pressured by his father, Prince Philip, to marry Diana.

Give me a break! Prince Charles was a widely traveled, sophisticated adult when he chose his bride — not a toddler sucking on a lollipop. His plain-speak squelches that it was not his fault make him all the more pathetic in the eyes of those who saw Lady Diana Spencer as

Enough debate. Since when do you need a high IQ to be successful in America? Look at Forrest Gump, Dan Quayle and Ronald Reagan.

SHELDON LITT.

Stockholm.

But Who Needs IQ?

Enough debate. Since when do you need a high IQ to be successful in America? Look at Forrest Gump, Dan Quayle and Ronald Reagan.

SHELDON LITT.

Stockholm.

EuroBusiness

INTUITION

Management's Secret Weapon

AMERICA RUNNING EUROPE

A300

SOCIETE GENERALE

SOCIETE GENER

South Korea Appeals to China

Beijing's Help Sought in North Nuclear Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Monday urged Prime Minister Li Peng of China to play an active role in ensuring that North Korea abides by the Geneva accord aimed at neutralizing its nuclear program.

Mr. Kim made his appeal during a meeting with the Chinese prime minister, the high-ranking Chinese official to visit Seoul.

Mr. Li responded positively, residential aides said.

Mr. Kim said the accord, signed by Pyongyang and Washington on Oct. 21, represented a framework to settle the issue of North Korea's nuclear ambitions, a major source of tension in the region for the last 18 months, they reported.

The two leaders also agreed

that the accord had provided "new momentum" for restoring dialogue between the two Koreas, broken off since the July 8 death of the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim said the South would make efforts to revive plans for an inter-Korean summit, which was set for this year but aborted by Kim Il Sung's death. But he said any effort would have to wait until North Korea had officially named Kim Il Sung's eldest son, Kim Jong Il, as his successor.

China, which backed Pyongyang militarily during the Korean War and is the North's most influential ally, is credited by the United States with playing a quiet backroom role in getting Pyongyang to the negotiating table.

During an expanded meeting

that followed the two leaders' tête-à-tête, the two sides discussed details for technology tie-ups in aircraft manufacturing, automaking, high-definition television, and automatic telephone switching systems.

The expanded talks were attended by the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, and his South Korean counterpart, Han Sung Joo, as well as the South Korean trade and industry minister, Kim Chul So, and other ministers.

Mr. Li and Mr. Kim later toasted one another with Korean champagne after attending a ceremony for the signing of three bilateral accords: on direct air links, a joint-venture plane project and a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in nuclear power generation.

Mr. Li, accompanied by his wife, Zin Lin, and a 14-member entourage, arrived here earlier Monday for a five-day visit that will take them to industrial sites and to the resort island of Cheju before returning to Beijing Friday.

He is accompanied by dozens of business leaders, most of whom flew to Seoul in advance of the official party.

China is North Korea's only remaining major ally and South Korea hopes for Chinese support in defusing inter-Korean tensions.

During his visit, Mr. Li will visit factories run by three of South Korea's biggest companies, all of whom plan major investments in China.

China is willing to negotiate a nuclear test ban if it can maintain an option to explode nuclear bombs for peaceful purposes, such as excavating, he said.

China has exploded three nuclear bombs in the last year.

Washington has a moratorium on nuclear testing and is asking other nuclear powers to observe a similar ban.

Mr. Holum said he did not pursue a suggestion made by Defense Secretary William J. Perry when he visited China earlier in October about helping Beijing use computer simulations to replace nuclear testing.

But he repeated U.S. concerns about China's testing, which included the second test blast in four months at the beginning of October.

"We obviously do regret China's continued testing program," he said.

Mr. Holum said he invited Mr. Liu, who is a People's Liberation Army general, to the United States for further arms control talks next spring.

(AP, Reuters)

Mr. Holum said of his talks with Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huajun.

Mr. Holum credited China with an important role in bringing North Korea back into the international nuclear fold.

China is willing to negotiate a nuclear test ban if it can maintain an option to explode nuclear bombs for peaceful purposes, such as excavating, he said.

China has exploded three nuclear bombs in the last year.

Washington has a moratorium on nuclear testing and is asking other nuclear powers to observe a similar ban.

Mr. Holum said he did not pursue a suggestion made by Defense Secretary William J. Perry when he visited China earlier in October about helping Beijing use computer simulations to replace nuclear testing.

But he repeated U.S. concerns about China's testing, which included the second test blast in four months at the beginning of October.

"We obviously do regret China's continued testing program," he said.

Mr. Holum said he invited Mr. Liu, who is a People's Liberation Army general, to the United States for further arms control talks next spring.

(AP, Reuters)



Richard Vogel/Reuters

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SIHANOUK — Cambodians presenting offerings to monks in Phnom Penh on Monday marking the king's 72nd birthday.

How's Deng? The Zhongnanhaiologists Wonder

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese equivalent of Kremlinology has been a busy business recently, fueled by a spate of rumors that China's 90-year-old leader, Deng Xiaoping, is near death.

Speculation about Mr. Deng's death — a pastime here for many years — began its most recent boomlet when he failed to make an appearance on Oct. 1 for China's National Day, the 45th anniversary of the Communist Party victory over the Nationalists.

China put bilateral trade at \$4.96 billion in the first half of 1994, up 5.9 percent from the same 1993 period, while its trade with North Korea fell 21.9 percent to \$336 million.

Millions of dollars of new South Korean investment have poured into many parts of China, including big coastal cities, but especially the heavily ethnic Korean areas of northeast China's Jilin and Liaoning provinces, bordering North Korea.

The Korean ventures produce metal goods, textiles and many garments, nonferrous metals, shoes and leather goods, many of them for export.

"We obviously do regret China's continued testing program," he said.

Mr. Holum said he invited Mr. Liu, who is a People's Liberation Army general, to the United States for further arms control talks next spring.

(AP, Reuters)

Pressed about whether Mr. Deng was at home or in a hospital, Mr. Chen gave the stock answer used by his predecessor: "Deng Xiaoping is wherever he is."

Last week, Mr. Deng's daughter and private secretary, Deng Rong, during a visit to Hong Kong, asserted that her father was all right.

"His health is not bad," she was quoted as saying in the South China Morning Post. "Of course, he is a 90-year-old man now."

Mr. Deng has been the architect of China's economic reforms over the last 16 years and has held together competing factions within the Communist Party while pursuing rapid economic growth and tight political control.

His designated successors — principal among them is the president and party chief, Jiang Zemin — will be hard-pressed to do the same because they lack his stature and authority.

Each time a rumor spreads, it sends Chinese stock markets into spasms. On several occasions in October, the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock indexes soared or plunged by more than 10 percent in a single trading session on rumors about Mr. Deng's health. The stock market in Taiwan had similar gyrations.

Speculation has also been fed by sev-

eral front-page editorials in the official press.

The editorials have called on the public to rally around the party, the nation's leaders and the spirit of Mr. Deng's economic reforms. Reading between the lines, Zhongnanhaiologists — Zhongnanhai is the Chinese equivalent of the Kremlin — view this as the type of ploy that would be made by Mr. Deng's successors.

In an unusually frank editorial, People's Daily on Oct. 22 warned that "it would be hard for forces from without to topple the party, but the party may collapse at its own hands."

Other signs have been telling. One newspaper ran a six-year-old photograph of Mr. Deng, raising speculation that his current condition was so decrepit that he could not be seen. In his most recent public appearance, in February during the Lunar New Year, he walked unsteadily and appeared disoriented, many television viewers said.

Many analysts see signs of a succession battle.

An Oct. 11 commentary in Guangming Daily was seen as a bid by Mr. Jiang to consolidate his position as Mr. Deng's most likely successor. The article called for strengthening the party by

backing "the ideology of leadership headed by Jiang Zemin" and by strengthening "the role of the party's leader."

An editorial the next day in People's Daily about "democratic centralism" was described by some analysts as an answer by allies of the National People's Congress chairman, Qiao Shi, a potential rival.

The editorial said: "Without centralism based on democracy, there would be no correct line, principles, policies, unified understanding or action in the party; nor could the ultimate aim of giving full scope to democracy be achieved."

The editorial added that "centralism means to pool the opinions of all quarters."

The editorial said the leadership should "perfect a series of systems concerning democratic centralism so that it will not change with a change in leaders; their views of their focus of attention."

What all this means, in the view of a Hong Kong analyst, is that whatever Mr. Deng's physical state, politically he is already finished. That would explain the flood of retrospectives — such as the recent release of his speeches on compact discs — and the eulogy-like tone of recent articles.

Storm Kills 15 in Madras

The Associated Press

MADRAS, India — High winds toppled rain-weakened buildings and electricity pylons Monday, killing 15 people in the south Indian port.

More than just a business man.

More than just business as usual. Raffles Class.

Being a man of the nineties

is a bit of a balancing act. But get the hang of it and you perform better. Because just as there's a time for work, so must there be for the other things in life. The ambience in Raffles Class is conducive to both. With spacious seating so you can stretch out with a glass of

Cockburn's Special Reserve Port, and ponder the merits of Emmanuel versus Cimentum — or your next business move. You know your own priorities. It's a good feeling having them in order... and our gentle hostesses to care for you as only they know how. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

A great way to fly

An Anxious Time for Antwerp's Jews

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

ANTWERP, Belgium — Within this city's prosperous and close-knit Jewish community, conversation quickly turns to the stunning rise of the extreme right in recent local elections.

But if anxiety is universal, Jews are deeply divided in their response.

Louis Davids, editor of the local Jewish weekly newspaper, expresses concern that the city's biggest party is now the Vlaams Blok, or Flemish Bloc, which combines an anti-immigrant platform modeled after Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in France with a demand for independence for Flanders, Belgium's Dutch-speaking northern region.

But Mr. Davids says Jews should not inflame passions, es-

pecially because Vlaams Blok has singled out immigrants of Turkish and North African origin.

"They have never attacked the Jewish community," Mr. Davids said.

That view is widely shared at the Antwerp Diamond Bourse, the source of jobs and wealth for most of the city's 20,000 Jews.

"It's not in the interest either of the Jewish Community or the diamond community to be involved in the political problem here," said Peter Meeus, managing director of the bourse.

But that complacency angers many Jews, who feel their history of persecution demands a vigorous response to extremists, regardless of who they target.

"The extreme right is a dan-

ger for our country and for the Jewish community," said Sidney Berneman, a lawyer and spokesman for the Forum of Jewish Organizations in Flanders. Jews who try to keep their heads down in Antwerp these days "are wrong," he said.

"There were people in Germany before the war that said there was no danger for the Jews, but history turned out the other way around," he said.

The rise of rightist parties is far from unique to Antwerp. In Brussels and in Belgium's French-speaking southern half, the anti-immigrant National Front and Agré scored major gains in the same local elections on Oct. 9.

That same day, Jörg Haider's anti-immigrant party won nearly 20 percent of the vote in Austria's national elections.

More importantly, despite the wealth of surrounding province, the city of 500,000 people has a 16 percent jobless rate, well above the national average of 11 percent, and roughly 12 percent of the population are immigrants.

Philip Dewinter, local head of the Vlaams Blok, offers a simple but explosive solution: Ship illegal and unemployed immigrants of non-European descent back to their country of origin, and reinstate laws basing nationality on blood rather than birth within Belgium.

He blames illegal immigrants from countries like Turkey and Morocco for crime and insecurity, and says bluntly that their Islamic background cannot coexist in Catholic Flanders.

Mr. Dewinter also attacks immigration from Eastern Europe and even Portugal, a European Union ally, saying they threaten "social revolution" by putting downward pressure on local wages.

As for the Jewish community, he says: "We don't have any plans in this direction. Their presence is a good thing for our community."

Antwerp's traditional parties have pledged not to work with Vlaams Blok and are seeking to build a new coalition including the Liberals and the Greens, which were in the opposition.

The local Council for Migrants is pressing the parties for long-term measures in education, housing and training to integrate immigrants into the mainstream, says the council's coordinator, Abid al-Sulaiman.

Nationally, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has proposed dropping the obligation to vote and setting a 5 percent threshold for representation to halve the rise of fringe parties.

But the 28.8 percent share won by the Vlaams Blok was easily the biggest vote won by any far-right party anywhere in Europe. That it happened in the center of Belgium's most prosperous region, a liberal trading and cultural city that welcomed Jews after the Spanish diaspora of 1492 and took in many survivors of Nazi death camps after World War II, is all the more striking.

Antwerp is also the home of the nationalist movement in Flanders; however, and the potential for a protest party is enormous after an astonishing 73 straight years of rule by a Socialist-Christian Democrat coalition, says Marc Swyngedouw, a sociologist at the Catholic University of Brussels.

More importantly, despite the wealth of surrounding province, the city of 500,000 people has a 16 percent jobless rate, well above the national average of 11 percent, and roughly 12 percent of the population are immigrants.

Philip Dewinter, local head of the Vlaams Blok, offers a simple but explosive solution: Ship illegal and unemployed immigrants of non-European descent back to their country of origin, and reinstate laws basing nationality on blood rather than birth within Belgium.

He blames illegal immigrants from countries like Turkey and Morocco for crime and insecurity, and says bluntly that their Islamic background cannot coexist in Catholic Flanders.

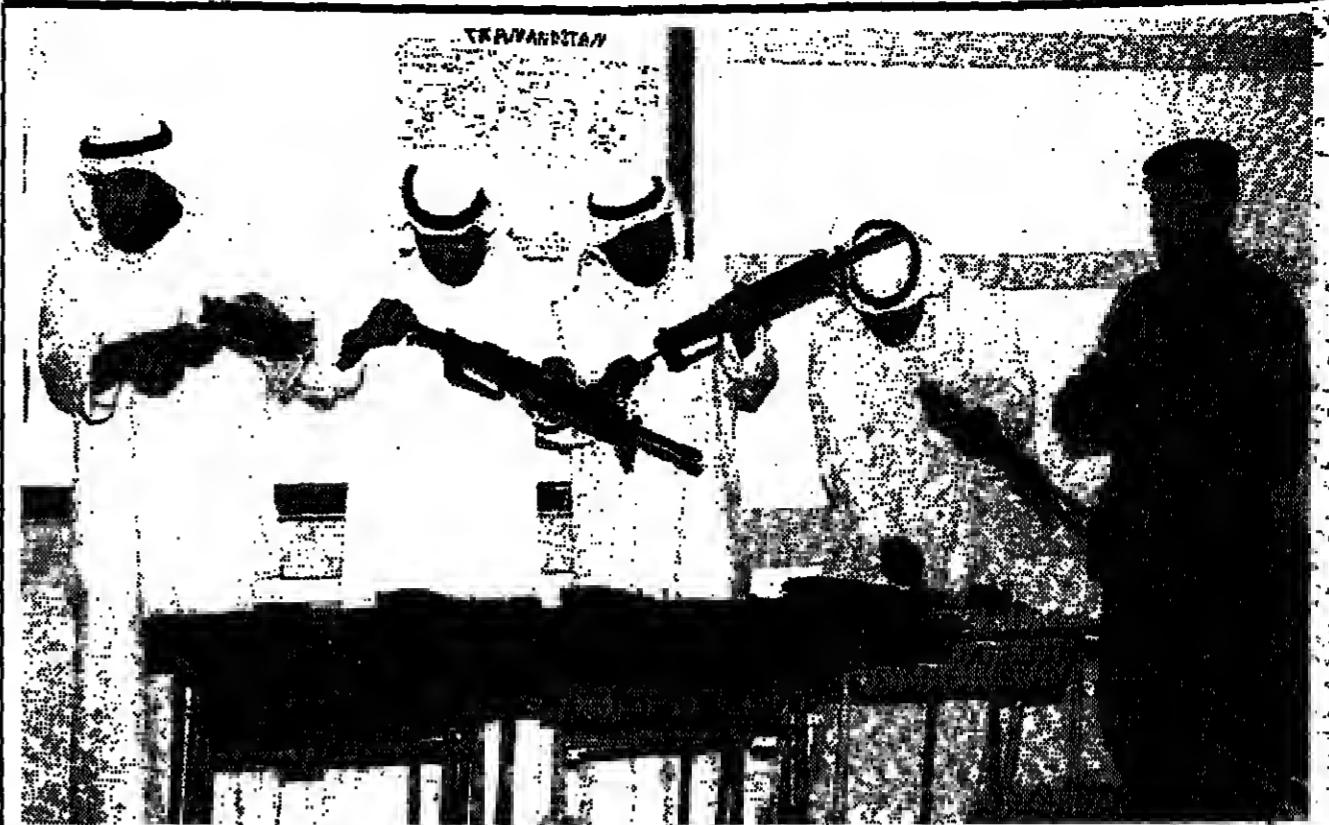
Mr. Dewinter also attacks immigration from Eastern Europe and even Portugal, a European Union ally, saying they threaten "social revolution" by putting downward pressure on local wages.

As for the Jewish community, he says: "We don't have any plans in this direction. Their presence is a good thing for our community."

Antwerp's traditional parties have pledged not to work with Vlaams Blok and are seeking to build a new coalition including the Liberals and the Greens, which were in the opposition.

The local Council for Migrants is pressing the parties for long-term measures in education, housing and training to integrate immigrants into the mainstream, says the council's coordinator, Abid al-Sulaiman.

Nationally, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has proposed dropping the obligation to vote and setting a 5 percent threshold for representation to halve the rise of fringe parties.



READY FOR IRAQ — Kuwaiti volunteers cleaning weapons in a National Guard training course in Kuwait City. (AP Wirephoto)

'French Islam' and Its Mosque

Institution in Lyon Hopes to Bridge the Culture Gap

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

LYON — In the 15 years since the idea of building a Grand Mosque in Lyon was first broached, it became a topic of such heated debate that even after its first stone was laid, in 1992, few people here believed that the dazzling white Islamic "cathedral" would ever be completed.

Both the Roman Catholic archbishop and the chief rabbi of Lyon favored giving the 130,000 Muslims in France's second-largest city a proper place of worship. But the extreme right National Front was fiercely opposed, while the mosque's future neighbors fought the project in court.

Indeed, even after the mosque was finally opened in September, France's mood was hardly welcoming. Weeks earlier, the government had deported two dozen Arab men as suspected Islamic extremists, and since then, it has renewed its campaign to stop girls from wearing Islamic head-coverings to school.

Yet, for all of France's nervousness about having some 4 million Muslims living in its midst, a nervousness deepened of late by fears that an Islamic takeover in nearby Algeria would bring an influx of immigrants and refugees, the Grand Mosque of Lyon is a symbol of hope.

Despite rightist demands that immigrants be sent home, the government knows that they are here to stay. But it also believes that if France is not to feel permanently threatened by imported Islamic extremism, a French version of Islam must take root. And it is looking to the new mosque here to help that happen.

"We now realize that Islam in France is a French reality and not just a foreign issue or an extension of foreign problems," Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said at the mosque's

inauguration. "So, it is not enough to have an Islam in France. There should also be a French Islam."

By that, he said, he meant an Islam that respected France's republican and secular principles, that recognized the rights of men and women, that did not view France as "a space to conquer," that did not allow "the tree of fundamentalism to hide the forest of moderate, tolerant and discreet Islam that you represent."

The response from the mosque's elders was the one Mr. Pasqua wanted.

"This mosque will be permanent proof that Islam is a religion that can be practiced in strict adherence to French law," said Rabah Kheifif, a French citizen who heads the Islamic-French Cultural Association of Lyon, which runs the mosque.

The mosque's grand mufti, Abdelhamid Chirani, an Algerian-born scholar who has spent the last 30 years in France, said he stood "midway between two cultures — the marvels of the Koran and the culture of Descartes."

And he promised that the mosque would be open to all currents of Islam.

The catalyst for the new debate has been evidence that sympathizers of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front are beginning to infiltrate France's Muslim population and, even more, to influence some children of North African immigrants who, although born in France, feel alienated from French society.

But the search for a French Islam also implies that France must make room for its Muslim population. Already, the government is promoting formation of French-horn imams to replace those brought from abroad, and it wants Muslims to form a national organization with which the French state can deal.

Syrians' New Reality: Peace Is a Possibility

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Even in his book-lined study, on a quiet Damascus side street, Suheil Zakkar says it is not easy to imagine what peace will be like with Israel, after nearly 50 years of bloodshed and war.

"If I said I were talking about friendship with Israel, I would be lying," said Mr. Zakkar, a gentle medieval historian whose works on the Crusades and Islamic history have won the special patronage of President Hafez Assad.

"Let others here go and visit Jerusalem," he said, but at the age of nearly 60 "I cannot change overnight."

Like growing numbers of Syrians, Mr. Zakkar these days is openly wrestling with an idea: that even a year ago few would have dared to broach in public the notion of living side by side with Israel as a neighbor rather than an enemy.

"The world has changed, and we have arrived at a new reality," he said. "We have no choice now but to make peace, on both sides. But what kind of peace? — this is something else."

Damascus is not a capital given to free and open public discussion of politics, and in interviews here with merchants and businessmen, scholars and shopkeepers, no one challenged or doubted Mr. Assad's unbinding demand that Israel must give back all of the Golan Heights before any kind of peace is possible.

But at the same time there is also a widely shared sense that some sort of peace with Israel is now inevitable. And for many people, the very contemplation of the idea has had a kind of dizzying effect, fueling both wild hopes and dark insecurities among those who for years never heard Israel described as anything but the Zionist enemy.

"What our president says about peace is what we all now believe," said Fahdi Tahabah, the owner of a storefront photo shop in the mostly Christian quarter of Banbara.

"If the Israelis give back what they took

ties among those who for years never heard Israel described as anything but the Zionist enemy.

"What our president says about peace is what we all now believe," said Fahdi Tahabah, the owner of a storefront photo shop in the mostly Christian quarter of Banbara.

"If the Israelis give back what they took

"When we open the borders, there will also be new people, and new ideas. Change will come fast, and we have not been used to this."

Bassam Kahlaji, a merchant.

So far, Mr. Assad has demonstrated no public willingness to compromise on this point.

Yet for all the frustration within Israel and Washington over what some regard as Mr. Assad's obduracy, the tortured diplomatic wrangling over the Golan Heights obscures a larger reality: there has been a slow but steady opening within Syria itself in the last two years.

The autocratic Assad government has embarked on a cautious course of liberalization, taking steps to open its economy to the West and even prepare its people psychologically for the idea of peace.

Diplomats say Mr. Assad has little choice, given the collapse of the Soviet Union, once his main patron, and the peace accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

Diplomats say he is determined to widen the economic and political base of his regime, to better insure its stability.

To that end, said Dr. Andrew Rathmell, a Middle East analyst writing in Jane's Intelligence Weekly in September, Mr. Assad has embarked on a campaign to cultivate a "new constituency" of private sector businessmen.

"For two years now we have watched big changes inside Syria," said Khalid Zein, a former university professor who now runs his own consulting firm, dealing with American and European pharmaceutical companies.

"People now have cars, and there are fax machines and satellite dishes that bring us international television," he said. "Peace will bring more changes, although I cannot say for sure what they will be."

International Herald Tribune
People who've arrived get more out of it.

As regular readers of this newspaper, you tell us that you spend an absorbing 30 minutes with it, that you look at every page and above all enjoy doing so.†

As regular business travellers, last year you also spent an incredible 13,640,000 nights in hotels around the world.* (You may well read our Friday travel section.)

Convincing evidence that both you and the international hotels who advertise with us get more out of the International Herald Tribune.

For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe, James McLeod on (33-1) 46 37 93 81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 223 6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752 3890.

Source: * VIVA Survey '92 / '93. † Reader Survey '94.

GLOBAL PANEL



1994

The Search for new Relationships 17-18 November 1994 Maastricht

500 opinion leaders and decision makers from the international business community and political world will meet at the 7th annual Global Panel Conference. The conference includes plenary sessions, parallel sessions, networking lunches and receptions. These will give the participants the opportunity to exchange ideas about the latest developments in the field of global politics, economics and business. The Global Panel offers the participants excellent networking opportunities.

Some of the main plenary sessions include:

The Search for new Relationships

Supsachai Panichpakdi, vice-premier of Thailand
Zheng Hongye, chairman China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

Moving out to the 21st Century

Gordon Sullivan, chief of staff United States Army
Richard Pascale, business consultant, USA

World Economist Forecast

Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of Austria
Andreas van Agt, ambassador EU, Washington

The Global Automotive Industry

Louis Schweitzer, chairman & CEO of Renault, France
John Vinocur, executive editor and vice president International Herald Tribune
Pehr Gyllenhammar, former chairman Volvo, Sweden
Frans Seurenster, president of Nedcar, Netherlands

Business in a Competitive Area

Stan Shih, president & CEO Acer, Taiwan
Floris Maljers, former chairman Unilever, Netherlands

New Paradigms for the 21st Century

Gyula Horn, prime minister of Hungary (invited)
David Owen, EC-mediator on former Yugoslavia, UK
Allen Weinstein, president Ceotter for Democracy, USA

Global Panel is sponsored by:
UPS,
Paribas Asset Management,
Randstad,
van Hecke,
Impac,
Microsoft,
Polynorm,
Ward Howell/Maes & Lunau,
Rank Xerox,
Renault,
Unocil,
Steelweld, Division of Ambac,
CEBECO,
Hoogovens Group,
Reuters,
Concord Corporation,
NVS-Verzekeringen,
Port of Rotterdam,
Meyn Group,
Tilcke & Gibbons,
City of Maastricht,
Province of Limburg,
International Herald Tribune,
Singapore Airlines.

* Please send further information on Global Panel 1994
o Yes, I shall attend Global Panel 1994, US\$ 1950,- excl. VAT (excl. dinners & hotel, incl. lunches & farewell drink)

Name
Company
Address
Tel.:
Send to EUROPEAN RESEARCH CENTER, P.O. Box 218, 3130 AE Vlaardingen, the Netherlands.

tel: +31-10-234.01.55, fax: +31-10-460.49.69

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



Radovan Karadzic, center, addressing a meeting near Bihać. He has promised a counterattack against Muslim forces.

ARMY: Bosnia's Muslims Gain, but Other Changes Bode Poorly for Them

Continued from Page 1

hian lines at 16 points around the country.

But other changes do not bode well for

Muslim fighters longing to return home.

There is peace between Bosnia's Croats and Muslims, after a one-year war in central Bosnia that was ended by a federation agreement in March. But the Bosnian Croatian militia has provided little help against the rebel Serbs. And without Croatian help, few predict that the Bosnian Army will be capable of rolling back many Serb gains.

In addition, the territory held by the Croatian-Muslim federation is becoming increasingly ethnically "pure," as Croats leave areas dominated by Muslims and vice versa. One UN report says 40,000 Croats have vacated two mostly Muslim cities, Zenica and Tuzla, in the last five months.

Thousands of Bosnian Serbs who once supported, or at least tolerated, the Sarajevo government, along with many Muslim city dwellers, are abandoning Muslim-controlled turf, throwing the existence of Bosnia's ideal of a multicultural society in doubt. Sarajevo's population, for example, has dropped from 450,000 when the war began to around 200,000, according to the internal estimates of some Western aid agencies; the total number of Serbs has fallen by half, to less than 40,000.

"No one wants to live in Bosnia anymore," one Western aid official said. "Anybody who can go is leaving, except the politicians."

On Serb-held territory, international isolation has blunted the edges of the once

brash mountain men. In the past, they often boasted about their violent bouts of "ethnic cleansing" and proudly proclaimed that by occupying 70 percent of Bosnia's territory they had won the war. Now the bravado is gone.

"It's difficult to say just what victory means," said Dragan Petrovic, summing up the ambivalence of many Serbs about the legacy of the war. The botanist in the town of Sokolac, about 50 kilometers east of Sarajevo, dreams about peace. "In one place, in one country, it is not possible that people fight forever," he said.

Among the Croats, who before the war made up about 17 percent of Bosnia's population, the main idea appears to be to profit from the persistent war but stay out of the fighting. Mate Boban, the former chief of the Croatian paramilitary organization, now works for the Croatian state oil company and, according to UN sources, is involved in selling fuel to Bosnian Serbs.

UN officials say the international isolation of the Bosnian Serbs has contributed to their recent slip-ups on the battlefield.

The shelling of rump Yugoslavia's border with territory held by the Bosnian Serbs in August weakened the rebels, who relied on fuel and weapons from Serbia and Montenegro, the remaining Yugoslav republics, to feed their war machine.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia blamed for starting the three wars that have destroyed much of the former Yugoslavia, ordered the border closed because he wanted the Bosnian Serbs to sign an international peace plan that would divide Bosnia into two sections — one, with 51

percent of the territory, controlled by Croats and Muslims, the other, with the remaining 49 percent, controlled by Serbs.

It was apparently a lack of fuel that contributed to the Serbs' defeat last week, when Muslim forces punched out from the surrounded Bihać pocket in northwest Bosnia and took 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) of territory, sending 3,000 Serbian civilians fleeing. Reinforcements sent to bolster flagging Serbian lines along the Una River did not make it in time because diesel was in scarce supply, UN officers said.

Bad planning led to a related loss of about 100 square kilometers around the town of Kupres to the south, a UN officer said. The Serbian forces sent to reinforce defensive lines outside Bihać came from Kupres, leaving that city protected only by older soldiers, like the one killed by Mr. Muslimovic, and the police.

Despite the bad news for the Bosnian Serbs, the Muslim side is not acting like an army bound for glory.

Cold and hungry, Mr. Muslimovic, 21, resembled more a scared young man than a savage cog in a resurgent fighting force. He has seen too much in 31 months of war to plan on victory anytime soon: Serbs burned his family's home in Jajce; his younger brother, Dzemal, died last year from shrapnel wounds; eight teeth have fallen out of his mouth, and over the course of the war he has washed the blood of three Serb fighters from his hands.

"If I could, I'd leave this place tomorrow," he whispered. "Once I get a chance, I'm gone."

On the Serbian-held territory, international isolation has blunted the edges of the once

SPOOKED: Christian Right Decries Halloween as the Holiday of the Devil

Continued from Page 1

ta Mesa, California. "Yet the schools promote the Halloween celebration, which is so obviously tied to the religion of witchcraft. We must ask why."

This approach is very clever, said Deanna Duby, education policy director of People for the American Way, a civil liberties group that monitors the religious right. "If you can define something as a religion," she said, "then you have a constitutional argument for getting it out of the schools."

But she said it was important that school districts allow children to "opt out" of Halloween celebrations because some parents are genuinely concerned.

Halloween originated as the ancient Celtic harvest festival of Samhain in Ireland and ancient Britain, when the spirits of the dead were thought to revisit their homes and all manner of ghosts, goblins, witches and demons were believed to be roaming about. In the 9th century, the Catholic church grafted the Christian onto the pagan when it named Nov. 1 All Saints' Day, and Oct. 31 became All Hallow's Eve.

The holiday was introduced to the United States in the last century by Irish immigrants as

a largely secular occasion for trick-or-treating and making mischief. But some conservative Christian activists are now unearthed its pagan roots in their attack on the holiday.

"The devil is real," said Allan Siegel, media relations director for Jeremiah Films, a Christian film and video company in Hemet, California. "It's not something that is just fun and games."

"There are satanic organizations, demonic organizations," he said. "This is their holiday, and that's why we don't want to glorify it and teach our kids about it."

At \$19.95 apiece, Jeremiah Films has sold nearly 30,000 copies of a videotape called "Halloween: Trick or Treat," a professionally produced documentary that conjures up the holiday's sinister side. There is footage of modern-day druids and witches dancing around bonfires and raising chalices in smoky rooms. A woman identified as "Sarah, Witch Queen of Germany," recalls a ritual where a woman passed out when a horrible voice spoke through her.

Most haunting of all, the video features an interview with a bearded young man who claims

he was sexually and emotionally abused as a child captive of a satanic cult. One Halloween, he was forced to plunge a knife into the heart of his friend, a little girl named "Becky," as she hung bound on an altar.

"There are children all over the world who are losing their lives on Halloween night," said the man, identified in the film as Glenn Hobbs, a former satanist. "Nobody wants to face the facts of what's going on."

What may sound preposterous to some has found an audience in Bible studies sessions and house meetings around the country. The Halloween video is distributed by the same company that has sold more than 100,000 copies of a videotape accusing President Bill Clinton of murder and money laundering; a video that the Reverend Jerry Falwell has been criticized for promoting.

Becky Varian of East Liverpool, Ohio, said she was stunned to learn the true history of Halloween at a Bible study meeting. "As a kid, it was one of my favorite holidays," said Mrs. Varian, 35, who teaches a course on death and dying at a business college.

Mrs. Varian told her child's

teacher that she did not want her son Dylan, 7, participating in Halloween activities. She dissuaded Dylan from dressing as the demonic Jason from the movie "Friday the 13th," explaining that "the Bible has scripture that would consider that evil."

As a concession, Dylan dressed up this year as a hunter, like his dad — "something not so scary."

"As a Christian I believe you can open these spiritual doors, like playing with a Ouija board," Mrs. Varian said.

SCANDAL: On Trail of Fugitives

Continued from Page 1

international waters beyond the reach of any jurisdiction. He appears to have been well-heeled, at least at the start of his flight: When police raided his Rome apartment, they discovered a small fortune in prints and paintings.

In the end, though, newspapers reported Monday, he was betrayed by a close side as he hid out in the Paris apartment of an Italian actress, Dominique Giordano.

Now, the question is: Will he tell what investigators say he knows about the clandestine money trails he is accused of laying around the world to hide the Socialist Party's fabled, illicit riches?

"That depends on his defense strategy," said Vittorio Paragone, one of the magistrates who pursued him.

Not everyone is against him. "He has paid for his friendships, but he is not a monster," said Tracy Roberts, his American companion, who was once the public relations consultant of the former Socialist foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis.

"My client never hid," said his lawyer, Roberto Ruggiero. "He simply did not turn himself in, and that is proven by the fact that he always used his own identity documents. When they wanted to find him, they found him."

But it does not look as if Mr. Mach di Palmisano's onetime political godfather will be able to offer him much protection this time. "Sooner or later," Mr. Craxi said from Hammamet, "every flight comes to an end."

To subscribe in Switzerland (just call, toll free, 155 57 57)

Rebel Serbs In Croatia Order Units Into Bosnia

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

KNIN, Croatia — The leader of rebel Serbs in Croatia said Monday that he had dispatched a special police and military unit to assist Bosnian Serbs in recapturing territory lost in recent days to resurgent Bosnian government forces from the northwestern town of Bihać.

The rebel leader, Milan Martic, president of the self-styled Serbian Krajina Republic that surrounds much of the Bihać pocket, said in an interview that Serbian forces now massing would be sufficient to defeat the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, adding, "We will see if the Bihać pocket ends up smaller than it was before this offensive started."

Bosnia's 5th Corps has taken at least 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) over the last six days, pushing eastward from Bihać in an offensive that took the Bosnian Serbs by surprise and could threaten a critical Belgrade supply route for the Knin-based Krajina Serbs.

This was a Serbian ethnic area that the Muslims have taken.

"Mr. Martic said, 'yet no international organization prevented it. I have sent a special police and military unit because I consider that we have a right to liberate our land.'

Mr. Martic, whose territory covers close to one-third of Croatia, did not specify whether the unit had already entered Bosnia.

But he made clear that, in his view, the Bosnian gains would not be allowed to stand. "There will certainly be a counterattack," he said, "and what happened will very soon be reversed. In a few days, you will see."

Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, has also vowed to counterattack, traveling to the region to urge his troops on.

But United Nations military observers said that, at present, the momentum appeared to lie with government forces and, if anything, the Krajina Serbs might be needed merely to hold the Bosnian Serbs' current defense line.

As the possibility of a sharp Serbian retort against Bihać looms, UN military officials pondered Monday their eventual response to a situation that might come to resemble that of the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde earlier this year.

In Gorazde, Muslim forays of much lesser scope than the current offensive provoked a massive reaction from Bosnian Serbs that caused a worldwide outcry.

Serbs already predict another outcry in the event of a counterattack but argue that the Muslims clearly used UN protection to build strength in Bihać.

Michael Williams, chief spokesman for peacekeepers here, said there was nothing in UN resolutions on safe areas that precluded the government offensive.

Caution Over Peace Dividend

Obstacles to Growth Cited at Casablanca Talks

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Arabs and Israelis at the highest level mingled on Monday at a conference on the joint development of the Middle East as business leaders cautioned against euphoria over the peace dividend.

"We should guard against excessive optimism," said the head of the Arab world's senior development agency, Abdel-Latif Hamad of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. "We should not make promises we are unable to deliver."

Business leaders also injected a dose of realism about obstacles to rapid growth.

The conference opened Sunday to a fanfare of bugles and speeches by politicians declaring the birth of a new Middle East that could transform the lives of its 300 million people.

But speakers on Monday listed obstacles: poverty, the population explosion, debt, perennial budget deficits, a legacy of state control, trade barriers, inadequate legal systems, age-old regional rivalries and unstable politics.

Israelis, basking in the new acceptance after 47 years of virtually total boycott by their Arab neighbors, remained buoyant.

The governor of Israel's central bank, Jacob Frenkel, said the success of the conference would not be measured by the number of projects agreed upon "but upon the number of business cards that have been exchanged."

Mr. Hamad, sitting next to Mr. Frenkel on the podium for a discussion on banking, referred to him as "my new friend from Israel."

The remark elicited applause from the audience, some of 2,000 government and business leaders who came to the conference.

"Despite the presence of oil, the region is not rich," said Stanley Fischer of the International Monetary Fund.

Percy Barnevik of the Swiss-based ABB Asea Brown Boveri said that tremendous investment was needed and that local governments did not have the necessary resources. Some countries in the region have debts that are bigger than their gross national products, he said, "and with low oil prices, this has forced public spending cuts and led to foreign debt rescheduling."

Like other speakers, Mr. Fischer said cooperation could help overcome obstacles to growth. He mentioned especially a U.S.-backed plan for a \$10 billion regional development bank.

Bankers broadly supported the plan but cautioned against overambitious implementation and a repetition of mistakes that plagued the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Walter Weiner, the head of Republic National Bank of New York, which is linked to the Safra family that has wide interests in Israel, said he did not think it was necessary or appropriate to have a separate, new institution.

But William Rhodes of Citibank, summing up the bankers' discussions, said they supported the idea of a development bank but cautioned against pouring money indiscriminately.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, appealed for private foreign investment for the Palestinian Authority in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

"Maybe we are very poor," he said. "We have no oil or gold, but we are rich in our minds and we can do a lot."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher urged Gulf Arab participants to persuade the Arab League to follow their example and lift the boycott of third country companies that deal with Israel.

RWANDA: An Issue of Ethics

Continued from Page 1

roar in, laden with relief supplies paid for by taxpayers around the world.

A volcanic-rock field just south of the camp at Kibumba, which contains nearly 200,000 refugees, has been stripped of foliage by bulldozers to make space for a huge warehouse operated by the International Federation of the Red Cross. Ten huge white tents are stacked with 4,000 tons of food and supplies, from beans to jerky cans.

Less than two kilometers up the hill, the federation operates a surgical field hospital, under the direction of a doctor from the Australian Red Cross. The chief surgeon is from the Swedish Red Cross; the operating theater is equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, and its electricity is supplied by generators given by the German Red Cross.

A refugee from Kigali, a professional, was astonished as he walked around the site. No hospital in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, is this modern, he said. Few in Africa are.

There is also a medical center operated by Goal, an Irish relief agency, and a clinic staffed by the Association of Medical Doctors for Asia.

Katate, a sprawling camp for more than 200,000 refugees 60 kilometers north of Goma, has a hospital run by Doctors Without Borders-Holland and a medical clinic run by Care-Australia, in addition to a water system installed by the London-based development organization Oxfam that would be the envy of nearly every village in Africa.

Tons of food are distributed in the camps, on a regular basis.

But food is not reaching those most in need, relief workers say. That is because the former Rwandan officials control the distribution "in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate and dominate the camp population," according to the UN refugee agency.

Diversion of supplies is common in relief operations, but not on the scale seen here.

In every camp, men sit beside large piles of relief goods — from bags of flour to stacks of blankets and cans of cooking oil — with fists full of Rwandan bills.

The relief groups have tried to set up independent refugee organizations to handle aid distribution. But that has been impossible, they say, because the militia threaten relief workers and the people they choose to work with.

"We do not have at our disposal any means to hope that we will be able to change the present situation," Mr. Bouteille wrote. "On the contrary, we are witnessing a clampdown by the ex-government forces on the various refugee organizations we have been trying to set up."

Recently, in Kibumba, two men were seized by a small band of refugees led by a former Rwandan soldier. A UN worker tried to rescue the men but, as he watched, one of them was beaten to death with clubs and machetes.

The United Nations has even been prevented from registering the refugees.

There are probably 600,000 people in the camps, relief workers say. But former Rwandan leaders insist that there are more than 2 million.

A refugee who talks about going home risks being killed, refugees and relief workers say. At least



Russell Bennett's flower-sprigged summer cotton dress.



DKNY's 1940s-style polka-dot and print dresses.



Marc Jacobs's fringed safari jacket.

Amid the Trashy Glamour, the Ladies Have Their Day

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Is there a future for women as ladies? Or only a pretty, graceful past? That is the question posed by the downtown designers who staged an "alternative" fashion season.

By the time Geoffrey Beene's version of forward-looking femininity took to the stage Monday, the agenda for New York's spring-summer shows had already been set: exploring the limits of female fashion in the 1990s. That goes from a taxicab-yellow vinyl skirt with teetering stilettos to ladieslike clothes redolent of the past: dresses as worn in the 1940s by wartime sweethearts or in the 1950s by Sandra Dee.

All the clothes trace the contours of the body, and hemlines tend to be on the knee. So although there is still trashy glamour on the runways, the ladies seem to be winning. Like a Deep South Sunday at the Baptist Church, the DKNY show opened with polka-dot dresses and cherry-trimmed hats to the music of a gospel group. Marc Jacobs made a hulm stab at elegance — as the designer attempted to rework the silhouettes of Yves Saint Laurent in the 1970s. The English-born Russell Bennett had a Cecil Beaton idyll of flower garlands,

swings and My Fair Lady dresses. And Prada of Italy staged its Miu Miu show on Sunday of dresses with the pin-tucked prettiness of a bride's bottom drawer.

With transparent hoops twirling, see-through balls bouncing and modern dancers as models, Geoffrey Beene pursued his resolute quest for modernity. It was a relief to have a forward thrust when so many designers

NEW YORK FASHION

are redefining fashion by looking back. Yet the show did not seem vintage Beene — except in its imaginative presentation, its intricate cut and its insistence on clothes that allow women to move freely.

Maybe it was the brief hemlines, cutting across the thighs — although Beene blurred that edge with bands of misty fabric. Or perhaps the swingy shapes swayed too far from the body. Or that Beene's classic all-in-one pajamas with tiny bolero jackets seemed familiar. Although the designer took Santa Monica beach as a theme, it was for summer nights that his show shone, with its slender dresses in silky jersey, fragile fabrics and exceptional workmanship that express his view of women in a tender, but modern way.

Donna Karan made the feminine woman credible. Her DKNY secondary line had moved on from sportswear and ma-

jored on the dress. The show was played out in navy, with white, gray and flashes of red for scarlet lips or a shiny jacket. Without becoming a retro parade, there were references to the 1940s in ankle socks with platform-sole sandals and bracelet-length sleeves on jackets.

The clothes looked contemporary, but since the essence of modernity is sampling the past, the DKNY show was also about the 1970s' take on the 1940s — the skinny trench coat over skimpy shorts, crepe suits with the hemline skirting the knees at the front and dipping at the back, soft satin skirts and narrow-hemmed knits. Graphic fabrics like tablecloth checks spiced the ladylike looks, and even the wear-it-and-throw-it prom gown made of paper had a feminine allure. It was a show about womanliness that worked for modern women.

Marc Jacobs was also into the 1940s/1970s story, but instead of refracting the bright satin suits and tiny-torso silhouettes through a prism of the 1990s, he seemed to have his head stuck in a book of vintage Saint Laurent photographs. Occasionally something in the mishmash of a show came off — like the safari jacket with dangling fringe or cute playshirts. The clothes might look fine on magazine photo spreads. But not even putting weird high-cut hot pants under a skinny trench coat or a Mickey Mouse hat with a satin over-the-

knee suit could distract attention from the basic problem: The shapes and proportions were all wrong. The result was that the supermodels looked dowdy or just plain awkward, as legs splayed out of tuxedo dresses split at the sides and bosoms were flattened behind the pockets of a see-through chiffon blouse.

Saint Laurent in his glory years has become an icon of current style, but why would a designer known for spunky, modern New York style choose to mirror French couture?

"Because Saint Laurent's things are always chic, no matter what," said Jacobs, who was onto something in his attempt to present women in a more ladylike way. But elegance is more than an attitude — it also requires technique to make apparently effortless chic.

PRADA is another reference point for 1990s fashion. The Miu Miu show of tucked blouses and dresses in soft lingerie fabrics and neatly belted knits was styled to the hilt with scarlet underpinnings, patent leather high-heeled shoes and soulful expressions. But it had the requisite womanly allure in its knee-length hemlines, corsety colors and cutting of what might once have been mom's trouser.

The dress is a significant story from de-

signers too young to remember even their mothers wearing one. But dresses, too, cover the spectrum from the flashy, trashy vinyl sent out by Kitty Boots — a former shop designer — who gave a funky twist to the 1950s; to the brief T-shirt dresses with a bikini triangle of fabric patching the front from Don Casual, to the "happy Harlem" full-skirted dresses sent out by Cesar Gaitano. The designers staged a joint show that focused on synthetic fabrics that are cool with hip designers.

But other designers think ecologically. For J. Morgan Puett, born into a family of beekeepers, that meant a rustic setting and rough-weave fabrics, often coated with beeswax, sent out in family groups to an accordion jig and with a quirky charm.

Lawrence Scott had a toddler, with straw twine in her hair, to match mommy's green Wellies and cotton dresses printed with the kind of vegetables sold in the organic market on weekends in the Hamptons.

The whimsical show by Bennett, seven years assistant to the late Franco Moschino, picked up on ladylike clothes through the century from Carmen Miranda polka-dot dresses, through 1940s crepe suits to 1950s flower-sprigged summer dresses. Pretty, womanly looks from Michael Leva meant dresses in pastel colors, perhaps with a petticoat or tulip bustle, posed in a pale and pretty furniture

showroom. Most downtown designers eschew the big runway for financial or aesthetic reasons. The Nigerian-born Lola Fatuero used an Oriental rug department to show off her all-too-literal inspirations from the graceful saris and gauzy fabrics of Indian women.

The idea that New York shows, once just commercial sportswear, could marshal an avant-garde is yet another sign of the coming-of-age of American style. The Council of Fashion Designers of America, under its president, Stan Herman, is presenting a third season in tents in Bryant Park and in the adjacent New York Public Library. A weeklong accessories display includes the soft-sculpture straw hats of Patricia Underwood; jewelry from Robert Lee Morris, who has produced cartoon-inspired designs in a range for the Warner Bros. studio store; airy mesh hose, and shiny patent shoes and hags.

The shows close Friday with a presentation at the newly reopened Studio 54 — the disco of the Andy Warhol 1970s era. It seems an appropriate venue after the once-staid New Yorker launched its fashion special issue (read Salman Rushdie on Swinging London) with a wild disco party. Among the fashion guests were Giorgio Armani, Karan and Calvin Klein, who instantly dubbed the party "Studio 94."

BOOKS

HIGHER SUPERSTITION:
The Academic Left and Its Quarrels with Science

By Paul R. Gross and Norman Levitt. 314 pages. \$25.95. The John Hopkins University Press.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

COUNTLESS books have been written about the havoc the academic left has wreaked in college humanities programs in the United States. This excellent book looks at bizarre attacks on science by feminists, Afrocentrists, homosexual militants, ecological radicals and fellow travelers.

Science teaching and the practice of science are not at risk the way the teaching of literature has been, largely because the practice of science requires specialized knowledge and exact research and does not therefore attract the kinds of dilettantes who have taken over the humanities programs.

The authors — Paul R. Gross, university professor of life sciences and director of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, professor of

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Murray Gell-Mann, a physicist and author of "The Quark and the Jaguar," is reading Christian Morgenstern's "Gallenlieder" ("Gallen Songs"). "I read them as a kid in Germany. When I found out my publisher had them in English, I decided to reread them." (Brandon Mitchener, IHT)

mathematics at Rutgers University — nevertheless believe that these attacks are cause for concern. As scientific and technological issues become increasingly important in the public debate, they say, hostility to science and receptivity to what is essentially superstition can affect public policy drastically. "We believe that the health of a culture is measured in part by the vigor with which its immune system responds to nonsense," they write.

They are eloquent in their description of modern science as the great Western achievement that it is, and as the best known way to fight disease and im-

prove the lot of human beings (multiculturalists and New Age practitioners notwithstanding).

Although the various groups often have conflicting goals, the authors point out that they tend to share some things: apocalyptic views, career opportunism, a general disregard for facts and an insistence on staking out the moral high ground. (Ironically, in some of this they resemble the religious right that pushes so-called creationism.)

Ignorance is a common trait, with literature professors making noise about patriarchal or elitist or Western hegemonic attitudes in the study of relativity that is, and as the best known

these concoctions are tested on something. It would do the environmentally sensitive no good at all to shampoo with what turned out, upon its first test in the marketplace, to be an hardly fragranced deodorant.

Some homosexual radicals see AIDS as the ultimate result of "oppression" by the heterosexual community; some black radicals believe it is a plague unleashed by science against blacks. The identification of the virus that causes AIDS would not have taken place so quickly, the authors point out: "had there been no biotechnology and molecular immunology based upon genetic engineering methods — methods so abhorrent to the radical critics of science, methods that biotechnology opponent Jeremy Rifkin and his 'postmodern science' admirers consider to be not only superfluous but a kind of blasphemy against nature..."

The disturbing thing, this book shows, is not that science is criticized, as it should be in a democratic society. There are scandals and fraud aplenty in the scientific world. The disturbing thing is that the criticism is so stupid.

Ecologists raise alarm over the so-called greenhouse effect, still unproven. Animal-rights advocates attack labs and endorse "cruelty-free" products (in a footnote, the authors say, with the wit that characterizes the entire book: "We hope that

By Robert Byrne
GATA KAMSKY beat N. Kennedy in Game 5 of the Professional Chess Association's semifinal championship matches in Linares, Spain.

In the Ruy Lopez Variation, 4 e3, against the Nimzo-Indian Defense, White would invariably mobilize with 6 Nf3 years ago, but very few players do that now. On 12 Bc2, Black has rarely tried to open the center

SHORT/BLACK



Position after 23...Nf6

Rd1 his situation was hopeless. Thus, 26...Rd1 27 Qd1 sets up the threat of 28 Qd8! Bd8 29 Qd1 followed by mate, while

26...Rd8 27 Qf4 Kh8 (27...Nf6 does not stop the crushing 28 Rd7! either) 28 Rd7 leaves Black defenseless. Moreover,

26...Nd2 is ripped by 27 Rd2!

Rd2 28 Qf4! Rdc2 29 Bc2 Rdc2

30 Qd4 Bf8 31 Bf8 Kf8 32 Qf6

will force mate. Short gave up without having to have any of this demonstrated to him.

Rd1 his situation was hopeless. Thus, 26...Rd1 27 Qd1 sets up the threat of 28 Qd8! Bd8 29 Qd1 followed by mate, while 26...Rd8 27 Qf4 Kh8 (27...Nf6 does not stop the crushing 28 Rd7! either) 28 Rd7 leaves Black defenseless. Moreover, 26...Nd2 is ripped by 27 Rd2! Rd2 28 Qf4! Rdc2 29 Bc2 Rdc2 30 Qd4 Bf8 31 Bf8 Kf8 32 Qf6 will force mate. Short gave up without having to have any of this demonstrated to him.

Short could not accept the pawn sacrifice that 21 h4 involved because 21...Bh4? 22 Nd6! Rc7 23 Nb7 Rb7 24 g3 Bf6 (or 24...gh5 25 gh5 26 Qg3 27 Rf6!) 25 Bd5 cd 26 Nf6 Nf6 27 Qf6 Re1 28 Re1 Qf6 29 Re8 mates.

He tried to reinforce his king with 21...Nf7, but this was too late. After 22 Nh6 Nf6, Kamsky blasted open the position with 23 d5!, one point bettering that 23...Bd5 24 Bd5 Nf5 25 Nd5 ed 26 Nf6 Kf7 27 Ne8 Qe8 28 Qf6! ends the struggle.

After 23...Ne4 24 de, Short had to give up his queen with 24...f5 Rdf8 Rdf8, if he wanted to go on playing. Yet after 26

For investment information

Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY
Listings - Daily ★ Money Report - Weekly ★ Fund Performance Focus - Monthly
REACHING PERSONAL INVESTORS IN OVER 180 COUNTRIES

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

MARKET DIARY

Tobacco Sector Pulses Down Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Weakness in the tobacco sector, led by Philip Morris, pulled the stock market down Monday.

Philip Morris dropped 2% to 61 1/4, pacing the drop in tobacco issues after a Florida court on Friday permitted individuals claiming to have been harmed by tobacco to sue as a group.

The lawsuit seeks damages from the companies on behalf

U.S. Stocks

of all U.S. smokers who could not quit smoking because of the addictive nature of nicotine.

Analysts said a class action poses more liability danger than have previous tobacco lawsuits.

"Philip Morris is the bellwether in the tobacco group, and every time there's a litigation scare, traders take the stock down," said Kurt Feuerman, a managing director at Morgan Stanley Asset Management.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 22.54 points lower at 3,908.12, while losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 6-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Many investors bailed out of Philip Morris late in the session, with computer-guided sell orders in that stock accounting

for about 8 points of the Dow's drop, analysts said.

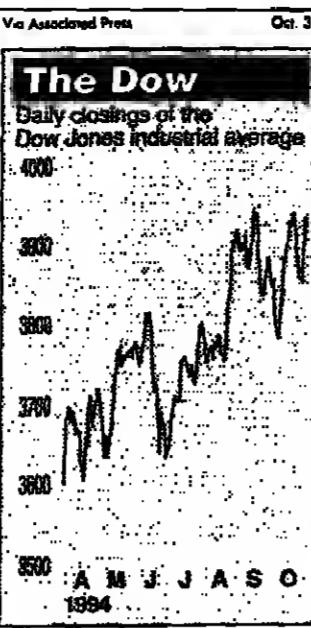
In addition to tobacco issues, drug stocks were weak. Merck lost 1/4 to 35 3/4; the company is set to install Raymond V. Gilman as chairman on Tuesday as P. Roy Vagelos retires after 19 years as chairman.

Celtix, Pharmaceutical, plunged 4 3/16 to 2 7/16 after the biotechnology company said the most advanced drug it was developing, BetaKine, had failed in a test on humans. Celtrix said it was ending its effort to win Food and Drug Administration approval for the drug.

Energy fell 1/4 to 23 3/4 after the electric utility reported third-quarter earnings that were sharply lower than in the year-earlier period.

General Motors fell 1% to 39 1/2, its lowest level in 17 months, on speculation the automaker would cut as many as 60,000 vehicles from its fourth-quarter production plans, analysts said.

Methanex fell 1/2 to 15 after an analyst at Wertheim Schroder lowered his rating on the chemical company's stock. Methanex said it planned to expand operations in Chile and New Zealand and buy back as much as 5 percent of its common stock next year. (Bloomberg, AP)



NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 778.43 774.72 -1.42

Industrials 562.79 561.26 -0.53

Transport 226.48 226.58 -0.07

Utilities 226.19 226.59 -0.40

Finance 224.17 224.72 -0.57

SP 500 472.24 472.76 -0.52

SP 100 464.62 464.76 -0.14

NYSE Most Actives

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

RJR Nab 80455 714 674 -1/2

Pfizer 71765 67 616 -1/2

Merck 53261 279 256 -1/2

RJR Nab C 39162 716 676 -1/2

Pfizer H 27603 716 676 -1/2

Merck H 24962 1776 1776 -1/2

RJR Nab C H 37122 716 676 -1/2

Pfizer H C 24314 19 186 -1/2

Merck C 21192 236 226 -1/2

RJR Nab C 21413 476 476 -1/2

Pfizer C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2

Merck 19732 396 396 -1/2

RJR Nab C 19732 396 396 -1/2

Pfizer 19732 396 396 -1/2</div

UBS Says Profit For '94 Is Likely To Show a Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland said Monday that its profit for 1994 was unlikely to match that of 1993, when the bank's earnings rose 69 percent to a record 2.27 billion Swiss francs (\$1.8 billion).

The bank said its results in the third quarter were below the year-earlier level, but it did not provide figures.

"Results for the year as a whole will depend to a large extent on what further allocations need to be made to provisions for losses and doubtful debts, as well as on market conditions in the fourth quarter," the bank said. "Last year's result is unlikely to be reached, however."

In the third quarter, the various components of income "displayed a very diverging trend," the bank said.

Fee and commission income were "excellent," surpassing a very good result for last year, it said. In particular, investment advisory and asset management services and credit-related commission income improved on their 1993 performances.

But results from the corporate finance business were unsatisfactory and reflected a "difficult" environment, the bank said. Net interest income fell below its year-earlier level.

UBS said market conditions

adversely affected trading operations, which turned in an unsatisfactory performance, although trading income was better than in the second quarter.

"A positive development in equity trading" contrasted with the disappointing trading performance in bonds and interest-rate instruments, the bank said.

Foreign exchange, banknote and precious-metals trading were below expectations.

Total expenses fell "noticeably" from a year earlier, and despite further expansion abroad, personnel costs declined considerably. Although still at a high level, depreciation, value adjustments and provisions all fell.

Assets fell 2 billion francs in the quarter, to 233.3 billion francs, mainly because of the weakness of the dollar.

Total customer deposits declined to 130.83 billion francs from 133.90 billion francs at the end of June, while customer loans declined slightly to 145.20 billion francs from 145.69 billion francs.

Union Bank's competitor Credit Suisse said last week its third-quarter results fell short of year-earlier levels. Swiss Bank Corp., the third major Swiss bank, will report earnings for the quarter on Wednesday.

(Bloomberg, APX)

'Pinball Wizard' Goes to Germany

Offenbach Sets the Stage for an Economic Revival

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

OFFENBACH, Germany — A former industrial city on the river Main near Frankfurt, Offenbach is best-known these days as the home of the German National Weather Service and as host to one of the world's leading leatherware conventions.

But if Alex Steinman has his way, the city will soon also become synonymous with a deaf, dumb and blind kid named Tommy, the star of an award-winning Broadway rock musical that will start filling seats and hotel beds here next spring.

Mr. Steinman, who is a partner in the first venture to bring the hit musical overseas, and the city of Offenbach, which is making the switch from an industrial city to a modern center of services, are banking on the success of the local production, which is to have its premiere in April.

"The time is ripe for this idea," said Mr. Steinman, a businessman who sells jewelry in Frankfurt when he is not promoting "Tommy."

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement." For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession.

He listens to "Tommy," while driving, thinks about "Tommy," while counting cars in his jewelry store and gives tours

of the theater where "Tommy" will play nights and on weekends.

"It's not that I dislike jewelry, but I prefer show biz," he said.

Several other Broadway musicals, including "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Phantom of the Opera," have been playing to full houses in Germany for as long as eight years.

"Germans are dazzled by the intensity of the experience of American-style productions," Mr. Steinman said.

"Tommy," conceived in 1969 by Pete Townshend, a co-founder of the rock group The Who, is a two-hour rock ballad containing songs such as "Pinball Wizard" that are already part of pop culture.

What makes "Tommy" different from other Broadway productions, Mr. Steinman said during a tour of the Offenbach theater where it will be performed, is depth. "Tommy's search for identity is the story of a whole generation. You can feel the importance of it," he said.

"Germans are desperate to be entertained, and we're selling excitement."

For Offenbach, "Tommy" means big business.

"It will become a new economic factor in the city," said Sigrid Gross, a spokeswoman. "Offenbach was always known as the leather city. If it now becomes known as the musical city, we won't complain."

Mr. Steinman, a New Yorker who moved to Germany in 1966, has been involved in the entertainment business with Peter Rieger, his Cologne-based partner, since he was 15. In the past three years, he said, "Tommy" has become an obsession

We can't keep on meeting like this.

In planes. In hotels. In the street. Oh it's exciting every time we feel your hands on us, your eyes on us. And we know it does something special for you as well. Couldn't we see if we can turn this into something more serious? Here's an offer that should make us irresistible – the International Herald Tribune for three months, or even a year, for as little as half the newsstand price! So fax or mail the coupon now.

New Subscriber Offer

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune,
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
For full information: Fax (+33-1) 46 37 06 51

Country/Currency	12 months +2 months FREE	SAVINGS for 1 year	3 months +2 weeks FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	47	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	36	4,200
Denmark D.Kr.	3,400	35	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	30	590
Germany D.M.	700	32	210
Great Britain £	210	32	65
Ireland £Irl.	230	37	68
Italy Lire	470,000	50	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	36	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	38	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	14,500
-hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	55,000	24	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	94	900
-hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	26	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	185

Yes, I want to start receiving the International Herald Tribune every day.
The subscription term I prefer is (check box): 1-11-94

12 months (+ 2 months free).
 3 months (+ 2 weeks free).
 My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).
 Please charge my: American Express Diners Club VISA
 Access MasterCard Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. _____

Exp. date _____ Signature _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number:

(IHT VAT number: FR 47320211261)

Mr. Mrs. Ms.

Family name _____

First name _____

Mailing Address: Home Business

City/Code _____ Country _____

Tel. _____ Fax _____

International Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Wk. Bk. 102
Gray Switzerland

China Opens Central Bank Books

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — In an apparent move to shed more light on the Chinese economy, the central bank said Monday it would begin providing public statistics on the money supply, and it did so for the first time in the Communists' 45 years in power.

The move is aimed at allowing Chinese citizens to learn at least as much as foreign analysts know now about the country's complex economy. Money supply is a key indicator of inflationary trends, and the government considers inflation its most urgent problem.

The government published a measure of money supply in the official *Financial News*, along with statistics it releases each quarter on the level of loans, gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Such financial transparency has not come easily in China. Xi Yang, a journalist with the *Ming Pao* newspaper of Hong Kong, is serving a 12-year prison sentence for stealing "state secrets" in his reporting on central bank interest-rate policies and gold reserves.

Before, these figures were only available in internal documents, an official of the bank's statistics department told the newspaper. "We hope the public will,

through the figures, understand prices and inflation."

Officials of the International Monetary Fund have for the past year been working closely with the bank to produce financial statistics that approach international standards.

The Chinese government and foreign investors alike have scrutinized recent economic indicators for signs that Beijing will be able to control potentially destabilizing inflation, which hit 27 percent in its largest cities in September.

"This will help the opening up and reform of our financial system and make for better international exchange," said Dai Xianglong, vice governor of the People's Bank of China.

But, while foreign economists welcomed the development, several said more frequent and consistent releases of data would be necessary in enabling them to adequately chart China's development and its current fight against rising prices.

"If this is the start of more regular and more transparent monetary statistics, I am delighted," Enzio von Pfeil of S.G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong said.

Much of China's statistical methodology remains something of a mystery to foreign analysts, who see quarterly monetary

figures released irregularly, often as much as six months after the quarter has ended.

In a commentary that accompanied the front-page publication of three measures of money supply growth, M-0, M-1 and M-2, for the first three quarters of 1994, the bank said the financial situation had improved from a year earlier, although prices continued to rise.

"The final aim of our monetary policy is to stabilize the currency and promote economic growth," Mr. Dai said. "But it is very difficult for us to directly regulate prices."

In more advanced economies, there is a clearer link between money supply growth and inflationary trends.

But in China, now midway between a centrally planned economy and one where market forces guide the system, strict monetary policies alone do not hold the key to taming inflation, analysts said.

While several measures of growth in economic activity appear to be slowing down, including growth in money supply, prices continue to soar.

"Overall growth is up, but it looks like it is growing more slowly," said Andrew Freis, an economist with Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd. "At this point a crude version of monetarism is most unlikely to bring inflation under control immediately."

Hong Kong Futures Plan Angers Beijing

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China criticized the Hong Kong government as "irresponsible" for failing to consult Beijing before allowing trading in stock futures, the official news agency Xinhua reported Monday.

The Chinese agency's Hong Kong branch described the government's decision last week to

introduce stock futures trading on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange as an "irresponsible act" that would have a "major impact" on the colony's economy.

"Any major measures to be implemented should take into consideration whether it is beneficial to Hong Kong's social stability and economic prosperity," a Xinhua spokesman said.

Hong Kong's decision to launch stock futures has also divided the colony's financial community. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange warned it could cause excessive swings in stock prices.

Defending the decision to proceed with stock futures, a Hong Kong government spokesman said: "It's a commercial decision, and as such, the question of consultation doesn't arise."

Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission has announced it will implement risk-management measures and will initially limit trading to shares of HSBC Holdings PLC and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.

Aerospace Firms In Japan Are Set To Turn Global

High Costs Give Rivals Reason to Spread Risks

By David Holley

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — As Japanese industry struggles to adapt to the strengthening yen, Toshifumi Hirai, an official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has his eyes set on the 21st century.

The economics of the strong yen are forcing core Japanese industries to manufacture in developing countries, and Japan will "need to find new, promising, profitable high-tech industries," Mr. Hirai, director of the Aircraft and Ordnance Division at MITI, said. "I think aircraft, or space, has a market in the next century."

But worldwide competition in the aircraft industry is akin to a "marathon race" in which Japan is too weak and too far behind to even dream of taking the lead, Mr. Hirai said.

Despite such modesty, however, Japan's efforts to develop an aircraft industry are taken seriously by leading U.S. companies.

Instead of seeing Japan as a threat, U.S. companies perceive the developments as part of the globalization of high-technology industries and are seeking Japanese partners.

George David, president of United Technologies Corp., maker of Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, said his company's cooperation with Japanese companies was contributing to their technical abilities in the 100-seat class.

The aircraft, if built, is likely to be a multinational effort. One possible scenario is for Japan Aircraft Development, Boeing and Chinese state-run aircraft manufacturers to cooperatively build a 100-seat airplane.

But he said he was not worried about helping to create competitors: "I would much rather partner with the strongest possible competitors, rather than have to meet all of them head to head in the marketplace."

Klaus Brauer, chief analyst for marketing and communications at Boeing Co., said aircraft design and manufacture was "an industry with very high risks."

Japanese companies essentially have two choices, he said: they can "throw all their eggs in one basket" by picking a narrow niche to focus on as competitors, or they can continue their ef-

orts to diversify and share risk with foreign partners.

So far, he said, the Japanese have chosen the less risky path of partnership.

About 75 percent of the industry's output is military work for Japan's Self-Defense Forces, such as production of F-15 fighter jets under U.S. licenses.

Much of the commercial work consists of producing parts for Boeing's 767 and 777 jetliners and for Pratt & Whitney engines for those planes.

The goal is to change the ratio to about 50-50 military and commercial, said Shinya Kobayakawa, senior managing director of Japan Aircraft Development Corp., an umbrella organization for five major aircraft companies: Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. and Japan Aircraft Manufacturing Co.

A key piece of Japan Aircraft Development Corp.'s strategy is for its firms to take the leading role in the design and manufacture of a new small passenger jet the Japanese have dubbed the YSX.

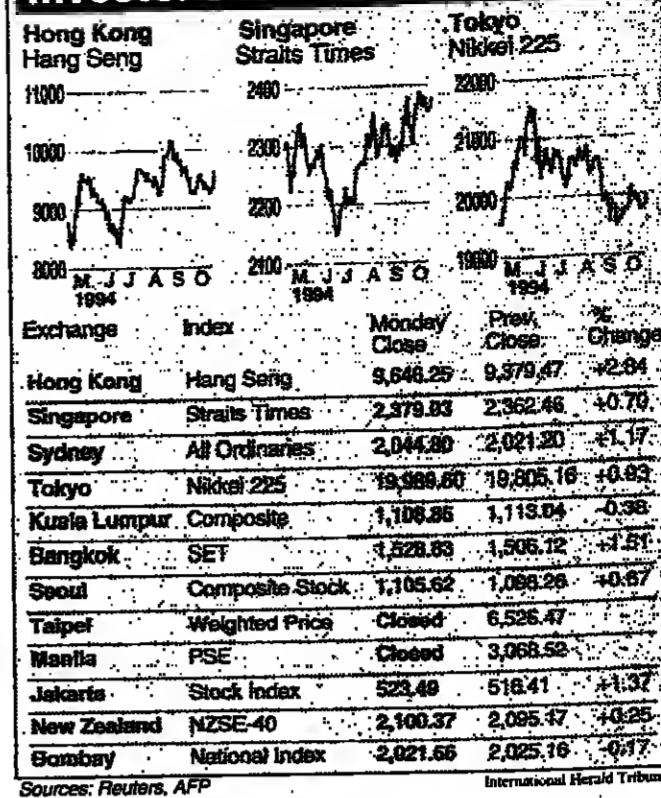
The company has for several years explored possibilities of building such a plane with an American or European partner, either in the 100-seat or 75-seat class.

The aircraft, if built, is likely to be a multinational effort. One possible scenario is for Japan Aircraft Development, Boeing and Chinese state-run aircraft manufacturers to cooperatively build a 100-seat airplane.

The Japanese say such a plane could satisfy a global market for passenger jets smaller than those of the Boeing 737 series, which hold 108 to 159 passengers. Estimates of demand over the next two decades for this kind of jet range from 1,500 to 3,000 aircraft.

"We need to prepare ourselves for the 21st-century economy, where there is a globalization of resources, a globalization of technology development, a globalization of the means of production," Mr. David of United Technologies said.

Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Taiwan's first secondary bond exchange, called the Bond Dealers Club, begins trading Tuesday. The Association of Securities Companies will operate the exchange, which is intended to give Taiwan companies an alternative to bank financing.

• Huangpu Power International Inc. of China said third-quarter unaudited consolidated net income nearly doubled to 22.55 million yuan (\$2.65 million); the company hoped this would impress skeptics in New York, where its American depositary receipts are trading below their Oct. 6 offering price of \$20.00.

• Pioneer Electronic Corp. said it was "heading toward" signing a contract to become the first company allowed to make copies of Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh personal computers.

• Shanghai Hai Xing Shipping Co., China's biggest coastal shipping line, said it would be the next state-owned company to list on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; it will float 864 million shares for 1.46 Hong Kong dollars (19 U.S. cents) each.

• NEC Home Electronics Ltd. plans to launch a 32-bit video-game machine in the second week of December, six days after rival Sony Corp. releases a machine.

India Set to Ease Controls On Foreign Exchange Use

AFP-Exel News

NEW DELHI — India intends to loosen remaining foreign exchange controls shortly as it lays the groundwork for a fully convertible rupee, a top central bank official said on Monday.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which governs transactions in foreign currency, will be rewritten and renamed as part of the liberalization program, said O.P. Sodhani, executive director of the Reserve Bank of India.

The redrafted law will contain "inbuilt provisions for capital account convertibility," setting the stage for a free capital movement to and from the country, Mr. Sodhani said.

For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT
every Saturday
in the IHT

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

USD/DEM 3-5 pips DEM/JPY 2-3 pips

Competitive FX spreads with no further costs
Experience - Security - Analysis - Strategies
Trading facilities based on margin or company balance sheet
Direct Dealing 24 Hours - London - Berlin - Copenhagen
RUBICON +49 30 Tel: 885 9330 / Fax 882 4266.

Signal Realtime! USA

Stock & Futures Quotes that CONNECT to 100+ applications
Now in Europe \$6,000 QUOTES from just \$3 day!

Call NOW for YOUR free Signal Investment Software Guide & price list

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

or Call London 44 + (0) 171 231 3556

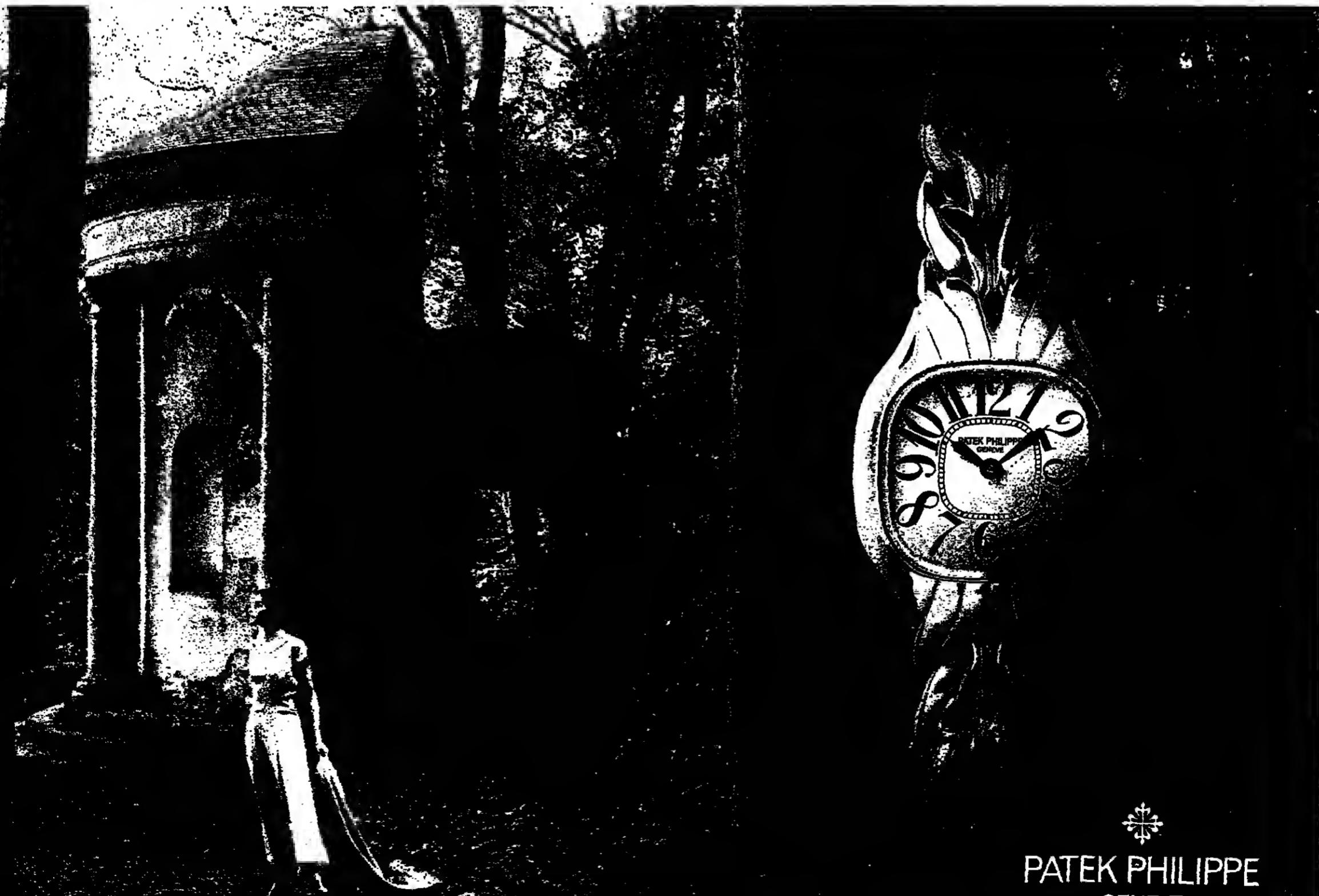
AMEX

Monday's Closin

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Safe Returns are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a**—dividend plus extra(s).
- b**—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c**—liquidating dividend.
- cd**—capped.
- d**—new yearly low.
- e**—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f**—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g**—dividend declared after sell-up or stock dividend.
- h**—dividends paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken on latest dividend meeting.
- i**—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- j**—new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- l**—next day delivered.
- P/E**—Price/Earnings Ratio.
- r**—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividends.
- s**—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- ts**—series.
- t**—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u**—new yearly high.
- v**—trading halted.
- vi**—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- wd**—when distributed.
- wi**—when issued.
- ww**—with warrants.
- x**—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xs**—ex-distribution.
- xw**—without warrants.
- y**—ex-dividend and series in full.
- Yld**—yield.
- Z**—series in full.



PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

WATCHMAKERS TO LADIES SINCE 1839

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
are created by funds listed and transmitted by MICROFILM PARIS ITA 724 42 28 00 001

Oct. 31, 1884

Other Funds

✓ Achrescence SICov	FF	499.47	✓ Vassler Investments Plc	1019.13
✓ Achittance SICov	S	825.35	✓ Vulture Ltd	2762.99
✓ Achititudes Ltd	S	263.11	✓ Welles Wilcox Int'l Fd	845.15
✓ Adigestion SICov	FF	494.67	✓ Win Global Fd Bd. Ptl	137.27
✓ Adivedis Int'l SICov	S	26.15	✓ Win Global Fd Div Ptl	139.93
✓ Adelaide	FF	778.82	✓ Win Global Fd Eq. Ptl	118.23
✓ Adelote	S	191.31	✓ World Balanced Fund S.A.	12.71
✓ Advanced Latin Fd Ltd	S	95.74	✓ World Invest Alized	110.44
✓ Advanced Pacific Strat	S	94.86	✓ Worldwide Limited	87.49
✓ AIG Taiwan Fund	S	128.495	✓ WPG Farber Osborn Part	164.3850
✓ Alexandra Gold Invest Fd Ls	S	16.71	✓ WM Capitol Grth Fd Ltd	1015.06
✓ Anna Investment	S	9210.49	✓ Young	101.27
✓ Aquila International Fund	S	544.36	✓ Zephyr Hedge Fund	272.65
✓ Arbitron Investment	S	974.41	✓ Zirline (1994) Ltd	Y
✓ Arcons Fund Balanced	SF	1172.48	✓ Zweig Int'l Ld	19149.00
✓ Argos Fund Bond	SF	1019.44		
✓ Asia Oceania Fund	S	15.04		
✓ ASS 1 Global AG	DWA	466.75		
✓ Atalanta Investments Inc	S	802.20		

Education Director

Education Directory
Every Tuesday
Contact Fred Ronan
Tel.: (33 1) 46 37 93 91
Fax: (33 1) 46 37 93 70
or your nearest IHT office
or representative

For information on how to list your fund, fax Catherine de VIENNE at (33-1) 46 37 21

SPORTS

Knicks Are Still the Beast in the East

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

When the Indiana Pacers obtained Mark Jackson from the New York Knicks last summer, they acquired an impresario of the no-look pass and someone who seems to have mastered the blunt prediction. Asked the difference between his new club and the old, Jackson had a fast answer. "Better team," he said, referring to the Pacers.

But in truth, Jackson sounded more wishful than truthful.

New rules conspire against the Knicks, and old legs may be carrying them, but it's doubtful the other clubs in the Eastern Conference have made enough changes to top the defending champions.

Yes, Orlando has acquired Horace Grant and his three world-championship rings and will team him with that 7-foot multinational conglomerate, Shaquille O'Neal. And yes, Reggie Miller has emerged as a superstar, and now Jackson is on board to help him.

And it's true that the league has eliminated key elements to the Knicks' style of play, the backcourt hand check and the front-court handoff. Yet experience, guile and grit have again made the Knicks the favorites, even if Patrick Ewing's health is a concern, along with Charles Oakley's.

"The road to the championship is definitely through New York," said Tree Rollins, the Orlando assistant coach and backup center. "They have all the character in the world."

Orlando and Indiana, the Knicks' closest pursuers, simply have two of the biggest characters, the mess-talking Miller and the irreducible O'Neal. As two of the league's ris-

The National Basketball Association, having avoided the labor confrontations that led to major league baseball and the National Hockey League being shut down, begins its 1994-95 season on Friday. Following are assessments of the teams in the Eastern Conference and the Western Conference.

ing figures, their games have mirrored the flight of their teams.

The Pacers will need strong seasons from Rik Smits and the Davies, Dale and Anthony, to give Miller adequate support. Their inside-outside game is efficient, but it all comes back to Miller and whether he, with his sinewy body, can fight through all the muscle in his way.

Soon, there will be "Reggie" rules, and as much as that may complement Miller's many talents, winning a championship on the strength of how many 22-footers he makes or misses is a tough proposition.

The Magic intimidates on paper, but on court and everywhere but the playoffs, where the Pacers escorted them out quickly a year ago.

Grant is the acquisition needed to solidify an inside game. Anfernee Hardaway is the catalyst Orlando can't do without. Still, concentration in the clutch has been their undoing before, and it may well be their undoing again. And after everything else, there are the Knicks.

"I saw the same Knicks defense I saw a year ago," said the Magic's coach, Brian Hill, after a recent preseason game. "They still play the same way. They didn't give that first hand check, but they still banged people in the lane."

As for the other teams in the East, the dark horses are abundant, but the clear-cut contenders are few.

Atlanta is still potent, a carryover from the impressive job done by Lenny Wilkens a year ago. But

Danny Manning, a clearance-rack free agent, has gone to Phoenix, and Craig Ehlo is beginning the season banged up. And once the league's premier defensive guard tandem of Stacey Augmon and Mookie Blaylock is penetrated, only Kevin Wilks stands in the way.

In Chicago, baseball has been very bad to the Bulls, who have decided to remake themselves in the image of Toni Kukoc.

Kukoc was rewarded with the richest contract in franchise history between seasons. Scottie Pippen stayed in town after trade rumors furthered his resentment toward management. With B.J. Armstrong, the Bulls still have some semblance of those championship years, but they are fading slowly.

As for the Charlotte Hornets, they have added the league's oldest player, Robert Parish, who should bring humility to a group often eager to anoint itself a playoff threat. Larry Johnson and Alonzo Mourning are again fighting their way back from injuries, and if they heal soon, as expected, Coach Allan Bristow will have few excuses left.

Miami achieved its first winning mark last season, and Khalid Reeves may become the answer at shooting guard, where the Heat has struggled to find someone to take the scoring load off point guard Steve Smith.

Then there is the wacky world of the New Jersey Nets, who have made it to the playoffs three times. And Milwaukee, it had better sign Glenn Robinson. Immediately.

straight years but are considering changing their name to upgrade their identity. Let's see: 44 percent from the field... the Rims?

The Nets without Chuck Daly running the show are not the same Nets, though they return 11 players from last season. But they will make the playoffs, somewhere between the fifth and eighth spots, because they have the best guard-forward combination in the league.

All-Stars for the first time a year ago, Kenny Anderson and Derrick Coleman will be given the freedom to make music on the break under Butch Beard, the first-year coach who is still figuring out this team.

Cleveland is still proud with Mark Price running the show, yet the Cavs cannot expect Michael Cage to be their free-agent answer to the much larger problem of finding someone to relieve Brad Daugherty.

Detroit, with the rotund Oliver Miller and the spindly, sensational rookie Grant Hill, may even surprise Coach Don Chaney. Shawn Bradley has been tutored by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and the addition of John Lucas as Philadelphia's new coach gives the 76ers room to grow, but they are still several years away.

Washington's ranks of shooters run deep, from Rex Chapman to Don MacLean to the continually improving Tom Gugliotta. The defense runs awfully shallow, however.

M.L. Carr has changed the Celtics' front office forever. Dominique Wilkins, though, will not be able to do enough in one year to mask the obvious: Boston does not have enough talent to make the playoffs.

And Milwaukee, it had better sign Glenn Robinson. Immediately.



George Nelson/The Associated Press
Greg Norman only appeared to make a bone-headed play on 18.

McCumber Zaps Zoeller on 19th

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Greg Norman won the Vardon Trophy, Nick Price won the money title. And Mark McCumber won the tournament as the PGA Tour season came to a close with the \$3 million Tour Championship.

Only the last was in doubt Sunday at the Olympic Club, and it was decided when McCumber sank a 45-to-50-foot birdie putt to beat Fuzzy Zoeller on the first playoff hole.

Each had played his second shot to the front of the green, on the 18th. Zoeller was slightly away and coaxed his approach putt to tap-in distance. McCumber, with the same line, sank his. It was worth \$540,000.

McCumber and Zoeller each played the final round in 68. Zoeller trailed by two with two holes to play, but birdied 17 and McCumber three-putted 18 from the fringe.

Price, who clinched player of the year honors two months ago, won the money title for the second consecutive season at \$1,499,927. He finished this tournament with a round of 72 and a par total of 284.

Norman got his third Vardon Trophy, for lowest adjusted scoring average. He entered this event with a lead of more than a half a stroke a round, and beat the only two men who had even a remote chance of catching him, Price and Tom Lehman.

Norman matched par 71 for the last round, which he started five shots off the pace. But he was unable to scare the leaders, even though he wore a Halloween mask walking up the 18th fairway.

Out West, Rockets Remain Front and Center

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

Western Conference contenders fall into two categories: Those with dominating centers and questionable supporting casts and those with superior casts except for their lack of a center.

Put Denver's shot-blocking Dikembe Mutombo with Seattle, Phoenix and Golden State, perhaps even Utah, and there really wouldn't be much left to discuss. If Houston had cactus and low humidity, maybe Danny Manning would have taken \$1 million to help Hakeem Olajuwon win his second title, instead of signing on to help Charles Barkley get his first.

Not only is there little sentiment for the Rockets' chances to repeat, few even want to refer to them as defending champions. What did Olajuwon & Co. do to deserve being promised a visit to the White House moments after they beat the New York Knicks in Game 7, only to be ignored the rest of the summer?

The Rockets may yet get to the White House. Besides championship experience, their situation, Vernon Maxwell notwithstanding, may be the most stable. Everyone else has got serious questions, physical and otherwise, to answer.

While they can't match the firepower of the Suns, Sonics or Warriors, the Rockets do have, for starters, the league's most valuable player in Olajuwon, a 7-foot center with the agility of a small forward. They also have two young players who are getting better, Robert Horry, a forward, and the

Knicks' Sam Cassell, a point guard who can score and make the big play.

Coach Rudy Tomjanovich's team should finish ahead of San Antonio and Denver to win the Midwest Division. The Rockets' elongated frontline — Olajuwon, Horry and the aging Otis Thorpe — will make Houston a difficult playoff opponent for Phoenix, Manning or no Manning.

Even Barkley admits being somewhat baffled by Phoenix management's seemingly indifferent attitude about the team's alarming hole in the middle. Yes, the Chicago Bulls won three titles with Bill Cartwright, but they had Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen.

Barkley, who has a chronic back problem, and Manning, who doesn't want to carry anyone on his back, are no Jordan and Pippen. And the Dan Majerle of last season was a shadow of the Dan Majerle from the one before.

Cartwright, at least, was a career starter, a one-time All-Star. Danny Schayes and Joe Kleine, Phoenix's centers, wouldn't start for New Jersey. The Suns will score plenty, be a regular-season delight and a post-season disappointment.

Utah reached the conference finals last season, assuming Seattle's seed position. Karl Malone is getting tired of never getting beyond that point. John Stockton is just getting tired.

Portland won 47 games last season, and P.J. Carlesimo, the new coach, said he thinks the Trail Blazers can do better with center Chris Dudley healthy. On the down side, though, are Clyde Drexler, Buck Williams, Terry Porter and Jerome

Kersey. The electric Rod Strickland will have all sorts of creative freedom, and Tracy Murray could emerge as the team's long-distance dialer.

In Los Angeles, the Lakers are in rebuilding mode, and the Clippers, as usual, are in trouble. Cedric Ceballos, George Lynch, Nick Van Exel and Anthony Peeler give new Laker Coach Del Harris a decent foundation of young talent to work with. Bill Fitch, of Captain Video, might prefer most any tape to a live presentation of his Clippers, who now feature the Big East graduates Terry Dehere and Malik Sealy.

Sacramento is getting an emotional lift from the return of Bobby Hurley, and hopes to get a full season finally from Walt Williams, the lottery pick of two years ago.

Dallas has another supposed blue-chipper in Jason Kidd to add to Jamal Mashburn. Dick Motta, Fitch's peer, is back with the Mavs, along with center Roy Tarpley, reinstated after a drug ban. Minnesota adds Connecticut's Donald Marshall to Christian Laettner and Isiah Rider. A bumpy ride is in store for the Kings, Mavs and Timberwolves.

For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

SCOREBOARD

NBA Preseason		LA Rams	3	5	0	.275	125	154
Sunday's Games		New Orleans	3	5	0	.275	156	208
Dallas 22, Clockwork 20		Dallas	22	20	0	1.000	64	71
Denver 44, K.C. City 35		Denver	44	35	0	1.250	72	68
Philadelphia 21, Washington 29		Philadelphia	21	29	0	0.412	66	67
Alumni 23, New England 3		Alumni	23	3	0	0.667	55	56
Denver 26, Cleveland 14		Cleveland	14	26	0	0.533	66	67
Milwaukee 36, Atlanta 23		Milwaukee	36	23	0	1.562	72	71
Indiana 25, A.I.T. Jets 25		Indiana	25	25	0	1.000	72	70
Son Diego 35, Seattle 15		Son Diego	35	15	0	1.200	71	67
Arizona 26, Pittsburgh 17, OT		Pittsburgh	17	26	0	0.533	66	71

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE		Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	PF/PAs
East			12	5	0	413	424	.976
W	L	T	PF	PA	PF/PAs			
1	0	0	258	260	.907	120	125	.952
2	0	0	250	252	.952	120	125	.952
3	0	0	245	241	.938	120	125	.952
4	0	0	245	241	.938	120	125	.952
5	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
6	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
7	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
8	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
9	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
10	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
11	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
12	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
13	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
14	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
15	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
16	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
17	0	0	244	195	.782	120	125	.952
18	0	0						

PORTS



Derrick Alexander, with Randy Fuller hanging on, got his two-point conversion but the Browns fell short in Denver.

Nebraska Overtakes Penn State as No. 1

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The college football leviathans have risen to the top, and both are contemplating undefeated seasons — and the possibility of laying claim to the mythical national championship.

Nebraska, coming off a convincing 24-7 victory over Colorado on Saturday, is now ranked No. 1 by The Associated Press. Penn State, which crushed Ohio State by 63-14, slipped to No. 2.

Penn State has a two-game advantage in the loss column in

the Big Ten standings, with four conference games remaining — against Indiana and Illinois away, then at home against Northwestern and Michigan State. Those four opponents have a collective record of 16-1. Nebraska's future opponents — Kansas, Iowa State and Oklahoma — are 9-14-1.

The final polls, to be taken after the major bowl games on Jan. 2, will determine the national champion, and Nebraska may inherit an advantage.

If all goes well for the Cornhuskers, they will play in the Orange Bowl as the Big Eight

champions against a high-ranked team such as Miami, the likely Big East champion, or Florida State, which has a solid grip on the Atlantic Coast Conference crown.

But Penn State must go to the Rose Bowl as the Big Ten champion and play the Pacific-10 Conference winner, which probably won't be ranked among the nation's top 10. The irony is that the Nittany Lions, so eager to join the Big Ten with the Rose Bowl as a goal, may now be deprived of a greater prize, a national championship.

History indicates that if both the Cornhuskers and the Nittany Lions should win on Jan. 2, more first-place votes will go to Nebraska because of defeating a higher-ranked opponent, even if Penn State were to trounce its opponent — Oregon, say, by 50-0.

In the Pac-10, four teams are tied for first with 4-1 conference records: Arizona, Oregon, Southern California and Washington State. This knot came about when Oregon upset Arizona, 10-9, on Saturday.

The highest-ranked of those four is Washington State. No. 16 in the AP poll. Oregon is 21st.

Meanwhile, just when it looked as if Steve McNair's improbable Heisman campaign was in a shambles, he passed for 563 yards and four touchdowns and ran for two more scores as Alcorn State rallied from a 29-point deficit in the second half to tie Samford, 45-45. In the process, McNair broke Neil Lomax's collegiate passing record, finishing the day with a total of 13,487 yards. Lomax threw for 13,220 yards for Portland State from 1977-80.

Each of the four has three conference games left, and a key one on Saturday will be Washington State at home against Southern California. Oregon, which last played in the Rose Bowl in 1958, has the easiest route to Pasadena with future games against Arizona, State, Stanford and Oregon State, all of which have losing records.

With the coming of November, there is other unfinished business among the elite.

Reynolds, a gold and silver medalist in the 1988 Olympics, was suspended by the IAAF in 1990. It said he had tested positive for steroids after a track meet in Monte Carlo. He contended the test was faulty, and the U.S. track and field governing body exonerated him. But an IAAF arbitration panel ruled in 1992 in London that the drug test was valid, and upheld Reynolds' suspension, which kept him out of the Barcelona Olympics.

For the Record

Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian driver seriously injured in May, has, on the advice of doctors, decided to postpone his Formula One comeback. Swiss television reported. (Reuters)

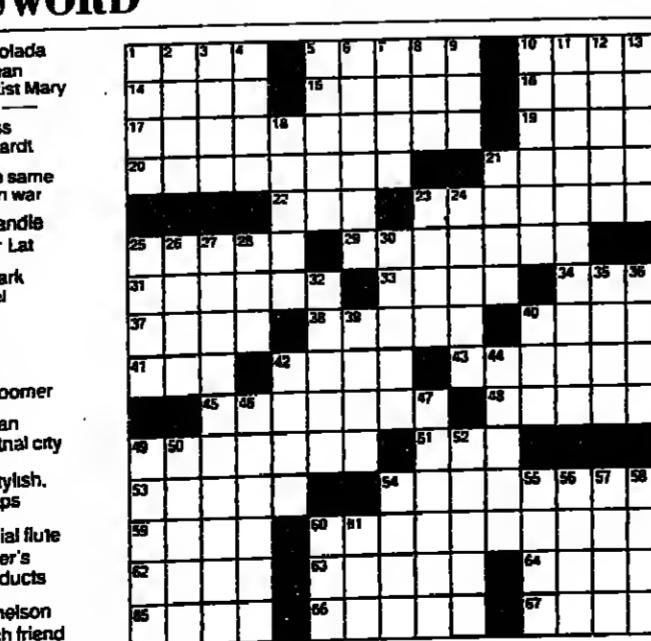
Mats Sundin, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, became the latest NHL player to rejoin his former Swedish club, Djurgarden of Stockholm. (AP)

David Adams of Australia and Jean Luc Van den Heede of France reached Cape Town on Sunday to finish the first leg of the BOC Challenge. Christophe Anguin of France, the 1990-1991 BOC champion, crossed the line Friday. (AP)

Quotable

“Digger Phelps, the former Notre Dame basketball coach: ‘My father was an undertaker. There are advantages. For instance, while I dated my wife, I sent her flowers every day.’”

CROSSWORD



Puzzle by Christopher Page

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Major Credit Cards Accepted

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 31

PEW EDGE ADOPT
ELIE CRAG BOGIE
ASSIN HOBGOBLINS
KEPT OPS REEVES
RTES GASSER
HEARD HENS
MARINE FANG SHOE
TRICK KORT TREATERS
SPEE RICE BERET
CASH SLEDS
AERATE APER
APPOSE FIR ADAM
GHOST STORY GAPE
RIDER OREL ERSE
ADENO EDDY NET

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort Service 071 734 5997/91 - credit cards

LONDON'S NO. 1 ESCORT AGENCY 071 258 0010

Dolphins' Grunts Whip Patriots

High-Flying Miami Wins in Trenches

By Timothy W. Smith

New York Times Service

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — It was supposed to be a shootout between the fly boys, the two rocket-armed quarterbacks, Miami's Dan Marino and New England's Drew Bledsoe.

But it turned into a day for the foot soldiers, primarily the Dolphins' kicker, Pete Stoyanovich, and running back Bernie Parmalee, as they led the way to a 23-3 victory Sunday.

Stoyanovich kicked field goals of 44, 50 and 48 yards, and Parmalee had his second consecutive 100-yard rushing performance as the Dolphins' defense virtually shut down the Patriots' high-flying offense, which was averaging 397.4 yards and 25 points a game.

The Dolphins (6-2) maintained their one-game lead over the Buffalo Bills in the AFC East division, while the Patriots dropped to 4-5.

Both teams were coming off bye weeks, but it looked as if the Patriots were still on vacation. Bledsoe entered the game with



Sam Mircovich/Reuters

Spencer Tillman saw the ball bound off, the Oilers saw victory bounce away.

Vikings 36, Buccaneers 13: Cornerback Anthony Parker scored his third touchdown in the last three games, returning an interception 41 yards in Tampa, and the Vikings forced five turnovers. Terry Allen rushed for 113 yards and one score.

Raiders 17, Oilers 14: Al Del Greco's 52-yard field goal attempt on the last play of the game hit the crossbar in Los Angeles.

The Oilers had gone in front, 14-10, on Billy Joe Toller's 7-yard pass to Haywood Jeffires with 3:19 left. But Jeff Hostetler threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to Tim Brown with 1:50 to go for the Raiders.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Bills 44, Chiefs 10: Bruce Smith forced an interception and recovered one of Joe Montana's two fumbles and Jim Kelly threw four touchdown passes against visiting Kansas City.

Cowboys 23, Bengals 20: Host Cincinnati gave the two-time Super Bowl champion Cowboys a scare, building a 14-0 lead in 67- and 55-yard scoring passes to Darrell Scott from Jeff Blake, a third-string making his first pro start.

Then Dallas rallied on touchdown passes of 27 yards to Alvin Harper and 10 yards to Michael Irvin from Troy Aikman.

Eagles 31, Redskins 29: Randall Cunningham moved Philadelphia 63 yards to set up a 30-yard field goal by Eddie Murray with 19 seconds left in Washington. Cunningham hit 9 of 14 passes for 113 yards after halftime as the Eagles rallied.

Lions 28, Giants 25: Visiting Detroit became the first NFL team to win three overtime games in a season. Barry Sanders rushed for 146 yards and became the NFL's first 1,000-yard rusher this season. Herman Moore had nine catches for 106 yards and Jason Hanson kicked a 24-yard field with 8:17 left in overtime.

NFL ROUNDUP

2,314 yards passing, the most in the National Football League, and had thrown 14 touchdown passes. But he looked lost against the Dolphins as he completed just 16 of 33 passes for 125 yards and threw three interceptions.

The Dolphins, meanwhile, who have been looking for a consistent rushing attack ever since Terry Kirby went down with a knee injury against the Vikings in the fourth game of the season, got a strong effort from Parmalee.

With the 150 yards he had against the Raiders and the 123 yards he picked up against the Patriots, Parmalee set a Dolphins record for most rushing yards in a game. He completed just 16 of 33 passes for 125 yards and threw three interceptions.

The Vikings, meanwhile, who have been looking for a consistent rushing attack ever since Terry Kirby went down with a knee injury against the Vikings in the fourth game of the season, got a strong effort from Parmalee.

With the 150 yards he had against the Raiders and the 123 yards he picked up against the Patriots, Parmalee set a Dolphins record for most rushing yards in a game. He completed just 16 of 33 passes for 125 yards and threw three interceptions.

In the first half, Marino and his receivers seemed to be reading from different game plans. Once, in the first quarter, Marino threw a deep ball to Mark Ingram, who looked as if he was running a comeback route. Bledsoe, meanwhile, completed

The AP Top 25

The Associated Press college football poll with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Oct. 29, total points based on 25 for a first-place vote through one for a 25th-place vote, and ranking in the previous week.

RECORDS W-LS-P

1. Nebraska (33) 9-0-1 1,220 3
2. Penn St. (28) 7-0-1 1,174 1
3. Auburn (11) 8-0-1 1,172 2
4. Florida 7-1-1 1,170 4
5. Miami (10) 7-0-1 1,167 5
6. Alabama 7-1-0 1,167 6
7. Colorado 7-1-0 1,167 7
8. Florida St. 7-0-1 1,167 8
9. Utah 7-0-1 1,167 9
10. Michigan 7-0-1 1,167 10
11. Texas A&M 7-0-1 1,167 11
12. Washington 6-2-0 1,166 15
13. Virginia 7-1-0 1,166 16
14. Colorado St. 7-1-0 1,166 17
15. Michigan St. 7-1-0 1,166 18
16. Wisconsin 7-1-0 1,166 19
17. Virginia Tech 7-1-0 1,166 20
18. Arkansas 7-1-0 1,166 21
19. North Carolina 6-2-0 1,165 22
20. Michigan 6-2-0 1,165 23
21. Southern Cal 5-2-0 1,165 24
22. Duke 7-1-0 1,165 25
23. Mississippi St. 6-2-0 1,165 26
24. Brigham Young 7-1-0 1,164 20
DRAFT: 1st, Oregon (49 votes); Boston College (41); Wisconsin (30); Notre Dame (35); Ohio State (29); Wisconsin (29); Baylor (15); Texas (17); Bowling Green (16); North Carolina State (10).

previously unbeaten Duke to earth with a 59-20 victory. Quarterback Danny Wuerffel regained confidence by passing for 394 yards and three touchdowns before leaving in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, just when it looked as if Steve McNair's improbable Heisman campaign was in a shambles, he passed for 563 yards and four touchdowns and ran for two more scores as Alcorn State rallied from a 29-point deficit in the second half to tie Samford, 45-45. In the process, McNair broke Neil Lomax's collegiate passing record, finishing the day with a total of 13,487 yards. Lomax threw for 13,220 yards for Portland State from 1977-80.

Each of the four has three conference games left, and a key one on Saturday will be Washington State at home against Southern California. Oregon, which last played in the Rose Bowl in 1958, has the easiest route to Pasadena with future games against Arizona, State, Stanford and Oregon State, all of which have losing records.

With the coming of November, there is other unfinished business among the elite.

Reynolds, a gold and silver medalist in the 1988 Olympics, was suspended by the IAAF in 1990. It said he had tested positive for steroids after a track meet in Monte Carlo. He contended the test was faulty, and the U.S. track and field governing body exonerated him. But an IAAF arbitration panel ruled in 1992 in London that the drug test was valid, and upheld Reynolds' suspension, which kept him out of the Barcelona Olympics.

For the Record

Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian driver seriously injured in May, has, on the advice of doctors, decided to postpone his Formula One comeback. Swiss television reported. (Reuters)

Mats Sundin, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, became the latest NHL player to rejoin his former Swedish club, Djurgarden of Stockholm. (AP)

David Adams of Australia and Jean Luc Van den Heede of France reached Cape Town on Sunday to finish the first leg of the BOC Challenge. Christophe Anguin of France, the 1990-1991 BOC champion, crossed the line Friday. (AP)

Quotable

“Digger Phelps, the former Notre Dame basketball coach: ‘My father was an undertaker. There are advantages. For instance, while I dated my wife, I sent her flowers every day.’”

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

THANK YOU ST. JUDE & Society
of Jesus for prayers answered.
RE: ETC.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART.
Thank You Saint Jude.
(Never been answered.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors
from the U.S.!

Save on
International
Phone Calls

Save 50% and more compared
to local phone companies.
Call from home, office, car,
or even hotel room, pay
a surcharge. Check our rates
for any country and see how
you can start saving today.

ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTEES LTD
19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: 0344 265991 Fax 0024 625726

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
For professional services and
offshore companies, visit our website
www.aston-trust.com

ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTEES LTD
19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: 0344 265991 Fax 0024 625726

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
For professional services and
offshore companies, visit our website
www.aston-trust.com

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
For professional services and
offshore companies, visit our website
www.aston-trust.com

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
For professional services and
offshore companies, visit our website
www.aston-trust.com

